

No. 472.—Vol xvIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1851.

[SIXPENCE.

THE DOWNFALL OF HE RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION

WE scarcely anticipated, when we last addressed our readers, that the fall of the Ministry, which we foresaw to be approaching, was so near at hand. Since that time the Russell Administration has become a thing of history. It is quite defunct; and has died, not from sudden accident, and not of one malady—but of a complication of diseases defying remedy.

Lord John Russell made a statement to the House of Commons on Monday evening, in which he set forth, in his own fashion, the causes which immediately produced the catastrophe. First in importance was the debate on Mr. Disraeli's motion, calling upon the Government to take prompt measures for the relief of the distresses afflicting the owners and occupiers of land. "With a question of that kind," said his Lordship, "brought forward in hostility to the Government, at the very commencement of the session, and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice of his intention to make his annual statement of the financial position of the country, a majority amounting to fourteen only, could not but tend to weaken any Government." But the Government, though it might have expected a more adequate support on such a question, had itself to blame in a great degree for the weak and puny result. It was an error of judgment—a political folly—to have made mention in the Royal Speech

of the distresses of the agricultural interest, if nothing was intended for their relief. And if the Ministry was as fully convinced as it ought to have been, and is, that the clamours of the Protectionists—wretched when all around them were happy and prosperous—were not to be silenced by anything that the Legislature could do for them, to mention their distress in such a place as the Queen's Speech was wilfully to excite false hopes, and to lead to an impression that the system of Protection was not so utterly exploded but that it might be revived if its friends would exert themselves.

The next Ministerial rebuff was the success of the motion of Mr. Locke King for an extension of the suffrage—a motion deprecated and opposed by Lord John Russell. The promises of Parliamentary reform, made from time to time by his Lordship, have failed to satisfy the party for whose tranquilisation they were given; and the last promise which was made, immediately prior to the division on Mr. Locke King's motion, that Lord John Russell—if he had nothing more nugent on hand—and if he were quite in the humour—and if the Reformers behaved themselves properly in the interim—would, perhaps, condescend to show himself a Parliamentary reformer, to a small extent, in the Session of 1852, but not before—were received with a degree of merriment which could not be flattering to his self-esteem. The defeat upon that motion, coming so speedily upon the discouraging majority of fourteen upon the question of Agricultural Distress, was too much for the Government to

endure. "I was inclined to believe," said his Lordship, "that upon other measures, and on other incidental questions, we might meet with similar defeats; and I came to the conclusion that the Government was not in a condition to conduct satisfactoril the business of the country. I thought that it was a very dangerous course, and very disadvantageous to the country, that the Government should continue liable to defeats from time to time; having but a very small majority at any time, and therefore carrying on a kind of lingering existence for the greater part of the session to come." The results were, that his Lordship determined to resign; that his colleagues agreed in opinion with him on that point, if not in others; that her Majesty accepted their resignation; and that Lord Stanley was sent for.

accepted their resignation; and that Lord Stanley was sent lor.

But in alleging these two as the principal, if not as the only, causes of his sudden determination to throw up office, hi Lordship—with a desire, no doubt to spare the feelings of his Chancellor of the Exchequer—omitted to state a circumstance that must have had considerable weight on his mind. The incredibly ridiculous Budget of Sir Charles Wood was sufficient of itself to damage the Ministry beyond remedy. With a large surplus—with a prosperous state of trade throughout the country—with every opportunity that a great financier, or even an average statesman could have desired, Sir Charles Wood deliberately made the very, worst of it, and shipwrecked himself and his friends by a Budget that excited the disgust of all who were to be affected by it, and the deri-



EXTERIOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE, PALL-MALL -(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

sion of everybody else. The Budget of 1850 was bad enough. In reference to that scheme, we remember having stated, last year, in this Journal, that Sir Charles Wood, "if he loved office, would have cause to regret that he did not know how to do a gracious, a popular, and a just thing when he had the opportunity, and that his colleagues would have cause to rue their determination to support him." All the faults of the Budget of 1850 were repeated and exceeded in that of 1851; and Sir Charles Wood, the most in-efficient, as well as the most unpopular, Minister who ever held the important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer—at least, within living memory—gave the tottering Ministry the final blow, which destroyed its equilibrium, and shattered it to pieces. Lord John Russell said nothing on this point; but the facts are not the less notorious to the country.

The Papal Aggression Bill was, no doubt, another ill-flavoured ingredient in the cup of the Ministerial misery. It was a bill that pleased nobody. It went too far for the enemies of the Church of England—not far enough for its friends—and affronted all Ireland, without being effectual as a remedy against the mischievous priestly domination it was intended to restrain. In fact, upon the only great and paramount questions calling for discussion or for action, the Ministry were citter without firm principles, or were too divided among themselves to give effect to them. Upon the Papal Aggression Bill they were not nanimous. Upon the question of Agricultural Distress they endeavoured to soothe an irritated party by a condolence, which had no other effect than to exasperather their opponents, or to excite mischievous expectations of impossible relief. Upon the question of Reform in Parliament, upon which a little honesty and decision of purpose would have gone a great way, they played fast and loose, fill the casual and tardy asseverations of the Premier that he was still a Reformer, excited no other feeling than ridicule in the minds of those whom he was anxious

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE.

Thus beautiful building, one of the most imposing additions to the series of modern Club-houses which now adorn Pall-Mall and its neighbourshood, was opened to the use of the numbers of the club on Tuesday; it that the properties of the properties of the series of the club on the state of the club on the state of the late of the late of the late of the late of the properties of the the definition of important the properties of the properties of the late of the la

nce.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—A Parliamentary
per, printed on Saturday, at the instance of Mr. John Evans, contains a returall matters disposed of in the Courts of Chancery in each year, from the 2n

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

The intelligence from our neighbours across the Channel is wholly devoid of interest this week, notwithstanding that it comprised within its soven days' span the anniversary of the Revolution of the 24th of February, which has passed over without any disturbance, either at Paris or in the provinces.

On Sunday (the day previous to the anniversary), a large number of sindents assembled with wreaths of monrelides, at the place of a February and after forming themselves in monrelides, at the place of a February and the provinces of the february and the provinces of the provinces o

nd.

miday) the principal commemoration of the event
thes, where religious services were celebrated,
titives of the slain, the surviving combatants, and
Republican parties. Out of doors thousands
he Champs Elysées, enjoying the weather, which

rating.

150 representatives of advanced Republican opl-trrier du Maine, to assist at a banquet and listen to blic. The party separated in quietness and good

General Applick, the Ambassador at Constantinople, is to be removed to the Court of St. James's to fill the like office.

The conferences carried on by the representatives of the German States at Dresden, for the re-construction of a central federal authority (both executive and legislative), "drag their slow longth along" with all the characteristic national tediousness and uncertainty of practical purpose.

The following propositions are said to have been submitted by Austria to Prussia, to be enforced regardless of the voice of the minor states, viz.:—

1. That an Executive Board of nine votes be created, to be presided over by Austria.
2. That a Federal War-office be created under the Archduke Albrecht and the Prince of

says that Sir Henry Bulwer, it is probable, will shortly cland, on account of his infirm health. leans of Gen. Quitman and the "Swedish Nightingale," carod to take his trial for the share he had taken in the

WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

By the usual Royal Mail Packet, we have accounts from Jamaica to the 27th of Jamuary last. But they have been already anticipated by the intelligence we published in our Postscript last week.

Jamaica was comparatively free from cholera, with the exception of two districts, where it was still very bad. The trial of Mr. Macpheson, a member of the Assembly, took place on the 17th of Jamuary. He was charged with the forevery of island cheques, and the jury being mable to agree, they were discharged. It is supposed means will be used to oust him from the Assembly. From the

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RELIEF TO THE WIND-BOUND MERCHANTMEN.—The Admiralty

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.—The Ordnance Estimates for the nancial year (1851-52) show a gross charge of £2,411,497, or £22,920 lease charge for the present year ending on the 31st March next.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE EFFECTIVE FORCES AT HOME AND ABROAT on the 1st of January last, as stated in the army estimates for 1851, page 44:-

			E AND	FILLS:					150
In Great Britain.	(Cavalry		**	**		**		3947	
) Foot Guar	rds					2.4	4563	100
	Infantry (of the	Line	**	40 1	4.4		21,037	-
	(Recruiting	g force	for Re	gimen	ts in I	ndia	**	1614	-
								-	31,161
In Ireland.	Cavalry	**	4.5	**	**	**	**	3016	-
	Infantry	35	**	3.2	**	44.	**	18,225	
	trans.								21,241
In the Colonies.	Infantry	1000	200	**	**	**	**	27,281	1000
in the Colomes.	West Indi	u neg	iments		**	4.8		2907	
	(Local Col	mitat (corps	**	43	**	**	4831	10.000
	Cavalry							-	35,019
In India.	Infantry	**				9.4	* *	3337	
	Crimina		-41		**	**	**	23,693	
								-	27,030
	To	tal offe	ective r		in sta				***
	20	or citt	mark C. T	one in				3.4	114,451

3,861

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,-MONDAY.

Lord Campbell, after presenting some petitions from Scotland on the subject of burglary, laid on the table a bill for the improvement of the criminal law-which was read a first time.

which was read a first time.

COUNTY COURTS.

Lord BROUGHAS stated, that, in addition to the return from the Queen's Bench, which he had presented the other night, he had now to present a return from the Petty Bag office of cases removed by certicars from the Courty Ocurts to the Courts in Equity, by which it appeared that in 1849 there had been thirty-eight writs of that character, and in 1850 twenty-one, two-thirds of which applied to the County Courts.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—CABINET EXPLANATIONS.

The Marquis of LANSONNE: My Lords, As there is no business before us, I may take this opportunity of moving that this House, at its rising, do adjourn to Friday next. In making that statement, I feel that, however imperfect and insufficient any communication which it is in my power to make may be found to be relating to the present position of affairs, any information given or communication made to the other House nower to make may be found to be relating to the present position of affairs, any information given or communication made to the other Houses of Parliament, should, in substance, be made also to this House; but, in doing so, I confine myself simply to a statement of facts as I understand them to have occurred. My Lords, on Friday last, in consequence of divisions which had recently taken place in the other House of Parliament, her Majesty's servants communicated with each other. From domestic circumstances, I was not one of the number on that day her Majesty was led to believe that; it was probable her servants would resign on the day following. Early on Saturday morning I came to town, and such resignation was respectfully and unanimonaly tendered by her Majesty's servants to her Majesty. In the course of the same day, the noble Lord whom I see opposite was, as I am informed, invited to attend at the Palace, and a proposal was made to him to construct a Government. I am informed, that the noble Lord stated that he was not then prepared to form one; and, upon that communication being made, recourse was had to other persons, and more particularly town proble friend lately at the head of the Government, and he was requested to re-construct an Administration. My Lords, this is the present state of affairs. All that it is in my power now to state to your Lordships is, that my noble friend lately at the head of the Government has, upon reflection, thought it to be his duty towards her Majesty and the public to attempt the re-constructation of another Administration. Beyond this I have nothing to say. I speak as the organ of a Government which, in fact, exists no more; but which is in office nominally only; and of which I am only the representative as long as it so continues in office, and for the purpose of making this communication, (Hear, hear).

Lord Stanley: My Lords, None of your Lordships will, I am sure,

MARRIAGE AFFINITY BILL.

The Earl of Sr. German shad a motion for next evening, which would narrivolve any party considerable and the shadow of the Marriage Affinity Bill; and, as he should be unwilling to bring it forward in the absence of the Lord Chief Justice, who would on Wednesday proceed on his circuit, he would beg the noble Marquis to postpone the adjournment until that day Tuesday).

Lord Campbell, and the Archbishop of Canterbury having concurred, The Marquis of Lansnows said he would accede to the wishes of the noble

COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION BILL.

Lord Brougham postponed the introduction of this bill until Monday next.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

On the motion of Lord LARGDALE, the bill for the appointment of a new Vice-Chancellor was read a second time; and, the standing orders having been dispensed with, the bill went through committee, and was ordered to be read a hird time next day.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT BILL. This bill was, on the motion of Lord Campbell, referred to a select committee Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MONDAY.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. S. Childs took the caths and his seat as member for North Staffordshire.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. Harren, a new writ was ordered for a member to serve in Parliament for the borough of Harwich, in the room of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

INCOME-TAX.

Mr. Cowan gave notice, that, in Committee of Ways and Means, he should nove that the income-tax be superseded by a fixed rate on all trades and pro-

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—CABINET EXPLANATIONS.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—CABINET EXPLANATIONS.

Lord J. Russell rose at five o'clock, and, amid breathless silence, in a very full House, said: Sir, On Friday evening last I promised the House that I would, on this day, siste the reasons that induced me to propose on that evening an adjournment of the Committee of Ways and Means to the present time. I now rise to acquit myself of that engagement. The House will remember, that, immediately after the commencement of the session a motion was made by the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, calling upon her Majesty's Ministers to take immediate measures for the relief of the distress prevailing among the owners and occupiers of land. Every member of this House, and every person in the country, must have considered that that motion was a motion to take out of the hands of her Majesty's present Government the conduct of the measures which it is the duty of a Government to propose. The hon. mem; ber for Bucks took a perfectly Parliamentary course on that subject. Hestated that he hadin vain appealed to the Government during the previous session, and that he now had no resource but to appeal to the House of Commons. I do not in the slightest degree complain of the course adopted by the honourable member; I merely wish to state what must be the effect, in the view of every one; if that motion had been successful. Two hundred and sixty-nine members of this House voted for that motion, and we hundred and sixty-nine members of this House voted for that motion. ess of the majority, and that the Government might have conducted fully the affairs of the country. But on the 20th February a motion

was made with regard to a certain question of Tarliamentary reform; and on that question—though in a thin House certainly, there being searcely more than a hundred members when the control of the property o

Accuracy may must not to pass unrolited. When the noble Lord states that Lord Stanley stated to her Majesty that he was not prepared to form an Administration—
Lord J. RUSSILL: Not "then" prepared. (Cheers.)
Mr. DISRAELI: Not "then" prepared to form an Administration—the correction of the noble Lord does not affect what I am about to state. I must express my conviction that when the noble Lord said that Lord Stanley stated to her Majesty that he was not "then" prepared to form an Administration, he made a statement to the House which on further reflection he will, I think, acknowledge was not founded on what actually occurred. (Hear, hear.)
Lord John RUSSELL: After what the hon. gentleman has stated, I will only say that Lord Stanley will no doubt at the proper time, when he shall think it to do so, and have received the permission of her Majesty, state what really occurred. My belief is, that the statement which will then be made by Lord Stanley will bear the construction I have put upon it.

Mr. ROKEBUEK: I have one observation to make asset the

will then be made by Lord Stanley will bear the construction I have put upon it.

Mr. ROERICE: I have one observation to make as to the extraordinary statement which the House has just heard. We are about to adjourn till Friday. The noble Lord is about in the meantime to endeavour to reconstruct his Cabinet. The noble Lord may fail, and then, without the House of Commons having the slightest opportunity to express any feeling of its own, her Majesty will be obliged—I may so use the phrase without disrespect—to send for somebody else to make an Administration. Now, I do hope that the noble Lord, who has hitherto acted as the leader, not simply of a great party in this House, but as heading and representing a great principle—that he will not forget, in all the proceedings which are about to take place, that that principle is now in his hands; that, in a great measure, what will hereafter take place as to the great principle of financial arrangement in this country will depend on the proceedings he may pursue; and on him will be the responsibility if we have again to fight the battle of Fee Trade. (Cheers)

The motion, that the House at its rising do adjourn till Friday, was the put and carried; and in a few minutes after the House adjourned, at 20 minutes past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—TUESDAY,

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER,
the Earl of Sr. Gerran moved the second reading of the Marriage Affinity,
which he described as a measure that had last session obtained the sanction
to either branch of the Législature, failing only on account of the late period at
hit had come up to their Lordships' House. He proceeded to addition a maitable that the degree and complete the same that had the conclusion that
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trany to the Levitical nor the canon law. Such unions were permitted in
the yeary Protestant state of Europe, were sanctioned by the Romish, and
prohibited by the Greek churches. In a social point of view, the prohibitwas more dangerous than the permission; on the moral question, the adages lay on the side of relaxation; and, as a matter of right, it would be
recated piece of legislative tyramany to enforce the restrictive law. Due
to a representation of the late of the late of the late of the
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to the principle of the bill, the noble and learned Lord hoped it would be rejected

to the principle of the bill, the noble and learned Lord noped it would be rejected.

The Bishop of Lordnow wished to correct the impression which had become public, that he had changed his opinion with regard to the bill. He still disapproved of its intended relaxations, and repeated some of the Scriptural and moral arguments that had been quoted against it. In his belief the agitation in Lord Baousias appeared the bill, as did the Bishop of Ossonx; and, after a bief reply from the Earl of St. Genara, as, their Lordships divided on the question that the bill be read a second time:

Contents

Non-contents

Majority against the bill

The bill was accordingly rejected.—Adjourned till Friday.

PRIVATE BUSINESS BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Select Committee appointed to consider the mode in which the duties here-tofore attached to the office of Counsel to the Speaker, with regard to private business, shall be performed; and to propose such regulations respecting private business generally as they may think fit; and who were empowered to report the evidence taken before them, together with their opinion thereupon, from time to time, have considered the matters referred to them, and have agreed to the following as their flux tends to

time to time, have considered the matters referred to them, and have agreed to the following as their first report:—
Your committee have proceeded, in the first instance, to consider that portion of the subject referred to them which relates to the duties hitherto attached to the office of Council the test of them which relates to the duties hitherto attached to the office of Council the test of the depart to private bills and as a public theoretic process of the depart of the consideration of the subject referred from any delay of the flows committee to a declaration this point, they submit this as their first report, reserving the remainder of the subject referred for future consideration. The vacancy which has recently occurred in the office of Counsel to the Speaker has led your committee to the following considerations:
First, whether, under the circumstances, it would be desirable to revert to the system and regulations under which the private business of the House was carried on previous to the present session, some offwhich, possessing undoubted advantages, were only abandoned under the simpression that their object might be better attained under the spervision of the Chairman of Ways and Means, assisted by the Counsel to the Speaker.

Secondly, whether any other system could be adonted which would attain the

whether any other system could be adopted which would attain the

Sold administer that the Speaker.

ad by the Gounsel to the Speaker.

acoustly, whether any other system could be adopted which would attain the secondary, whether any other system could be adopted which would attain the leading that the secondary was a secondary of the committee of the last sion should be carried out, in what way the office hitherto held by the Counsel the Speaker, now vacant, shall be filled.

With this view your committee have sought and been favoured with the inition of Mr. Speaker, and have taken evidence from those authorities in the use and connected with it who have had the most experience in the conduct private business. They also took the opinion of the Counsel to the Chairman Committees in the House of Lords. The result has been an ananimous experience in the conduct private business. They also took the opinion of the Counsel to the Chairman Committees in the Province of the recommendation of the committee of last session in regard to private the recommendation of the committee of the Speaker, whose principal duty it shall be to assist the Chairman of Ways defermed the state of the speaker of the Speaker, and to such regulations and additions of duty as the House my hereter thank fit to impose, on a further consideration of the system of private.

ss. committee will hereafter direct their attention to the other portion of object referred to them, and will especially consider whether, as opportunate office, the conduct of private business may not be improved by a different arrangement of duties, and economy promoted by greater concentration.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR WILLIAM OWEN BARLOW, BART.

SIB WILLIAM OWEN BABLOW WAS only son of Br



I surname of Barlow.

7, on the 25th inst., at his chambers in the embers of his inn Sir William Barlow was of friends. His quaint dress and person miliar to most passers-by in the Temple

, and his mortal remains etery. His death is most a scholar, he enjoyed the and wonderful powers of the case of morality and

#300 a year.

REVENUE AND CHARGES OF INDIA,—The total net revenue of India for the year 1849-49 was £19,595,123. The estimated revenue for 1849-50 is calculated at £20,498,412. The actual charges in India during the same period were £16,883,216, and the charges disbursed in England, £3,012,908. The charges for 1849-50 are stated to be £20,420,780, which will leave a surplus of £371,603.

COUNTRY NEWS.

FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETIES IN HERTS AND BEDS.

Two meetings were held, during the week, for the purpose of advancing in this neighbourhood the freehold land movement to extend the franchise; the one on Monday evening, at Chesham (Bucks), a town on the borders of Hertfordshire, the other on Tuesday, at Ware, in Hertfordshire.

At both meetings, Mr. Taylor, of Birmingham, explained the plan and objects of these accidents.

reming, and was most brunance, ext week.

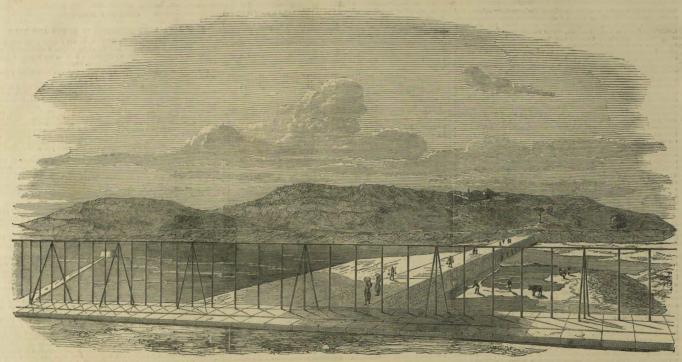
On Wednesday a meeting of the memSociety was held in the Agricultural Italy,
to consideration the depressed state of agrisere present. The chair was taken by W. F.
and the meeting was addressed by Mr. G. F.
ord J. Manners, &c., in advocacy of protecohn Manners urged the farmers to give coohn Manners urged the farmers to give the

fair. A petaton to both the resolutions, was adopted.

BY Mr. HARDCASTLE, M.P., ON THE LIFE AND TIMES ON Thesday, a meeting took place at the Cups Assembly.

Major Samuel Wensley Blackal, M.P. for Longford, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Dominica.

ACED POOR (ROMAN CATFOLIO,) Society—On Tuesday evening, the anniversary leatival of this society, for the relief of the aged poor connected with the Roman Catholic communition, was celebrated at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Mr. Serjeant Shee Siled the chair, supported by the Rev. Dr. Morris, Mr. Reynoles, M.P., Mr. Devereux, M.P., Mr. P. H. Howard, and about eighty other gentlemen. After the usual loyal toasts of the Queen and the Royal family, the foss of "His Holiness the Pope" was responded to with enthusiasm. The Right Rev. Dr. Morris proposed "Success to the Charity, and a speedy establishment of the Almahouses." (Cheera.) It he had had



THE JAMSETJEE BUND, POONAH.—(THE SLUICES OPEN.)

THE JAMSETJEE BUND.

THIS great public work, undertaken by the munificent liberality of Sir

THIS great public work, undertaken by the munificent liberality of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the well-known prince-merchant of Bombay, has just been completed; and we are enabled, by an obliging correspondent, to present our readers with the accompanying Illustrations and details. The Jamsetjee Bund consists of a vast rampart or weir, thrown across the Moula-Mouta river, for the purpose of forming a head or supply of water for the important cantonments and bazaar of the city of Poonah, which is situated on the right bank of the river.

This river, for about six months in the year, is subject to continual "freshes," which, in the rains, cause it to rise to 27 feet above the usual height, and to extend to about a thousand feet in width, rushing with the greatest rapidity; while during the romaining six months it presents a comparatively unimportant stream.

The first suggestion of the Bund is due to Colonel Jervis, Chief of the Bombay Engineers, who, having brought his plan under the notice of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejechboy, that public-spirited individual proposed that if the Government would engage to keep up the machinery connected with it, he would himself be at all the expense of the undertaking. This offer having been accepted, the carrying out of the project was entrusted to several first-rate engineers, both civil and military; but such was the difficult nature of the site, and the impetuosity of the occasional torrent, that from 1844, when the works first commenced, to 1848, they presented nothing but a continual succession of failures, at once disheartening and of vast expense. In the latter year, however, the works were placed under the superintendance and direction of Captain Thomas Studdert, of the Bombay Engineers, who, with a rare combination of science and perseverance, has completely succeeded in carrying out the project to a most successful termination; no damage having, been sustained during some most tremendous freshes, and the work having in other respects answered most fully.

The previous failure

up, the works of Kelet-a-Ghilzee, and rendered other valuable services in the Afighan wars, for which he received three medals.

FOREIGN-OFFICE PASSPORTS.

FOREIGN-OFFICE PASSPORTS.

Notice has been given by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that, on and after Saturday, the 2nd ult., passports will be issued from the Foreign-office separatement, according to the following regulations:—

1. Applications for Foreign-office passports must be made in writing, and addressed to her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the word "Passport" written upon the cover.

2. The fee on the issue of a passport is 7s. 6d.

3. Foreign-office passports are granted only to British subjects, including in that description foreigners who have been naturalized by act of Parliament, or by certificates of naturalization granted before the 24th day of August, 1869; in this latter case the party is described in the passport as a "Naturalized British subject."

subject."

4. Fassports are granted/between the hours of twelve and four on the day following that on which the application for the passport has been received at the Foreign-office.

5. Fassports are granted to persons who are either known to the Secretary of State or recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or upon the written application of a banking firm established in London.

6. Fassports cannot be sent by the Foreign-office to persons already abroad. Such persons should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.

7. Foreign-office passports must'be countersigned at the mission, or at some Consulate in England, of the Government of the country which the bearer of the passport intends to visit.

8. A Foreign-office passport granted for one Journey may be used for any subsequent journey, if countersigned at resulty the Ministers or Consuls of the countries which the bearer intends to visit.

THE SAILORS' STRIKE.-RIOT.

In all the ports of the north, with the exception of Hull, the strike is ended. In that port, however, it is still maintained, no intention of yielding having been as yet expressed. This obstinacy of the local committee has already been attended with great distress and privation to the men and their families, as well as with inconvenience to the trade of the port, the former, however, far outweighing the latter

In the metropolis, meetings continue to be held of seamen, protesting

against the Mercantile Marine Act, which they have in vain memorialized the Government to get modified, and for the repeal of which they have resolved to petition Parliament.

At Yarmouth, on Saturday, a serious riot arose outlof the following circumstances:—Mr. Barber, a shipowner, preferred an information before the Mayor and magistrates against a sailor who, after engaging to go a voyage, had refused to do so. The man was brought up in custody, and, on being questioned, said he would go if properly protected. His vessel was lying at Lowestoft; and under the direction of the magistrates a steam-tug was brought up the harbour to a point opposite the Town-hall for the purpose of taking the man to Lowestoft. The Mayor and magistrates, accompanied by the police, started from the hall with the man, for the purpose of escorting him to the vessel, but were immediately attacked by a crowd of seamen, and a regular fight took place. The police, though dreaffully beaten, behaved well, and the authorities managed to get the man on board the tug and send him away. Ten or twelve of the riotiers were apprehended and placed in the station-house. The crowd of seamen retired for a short time to consider what was to be done, and they determined, if possible, to rescue their comrades. For this purpose they turned out in great force, and, amid a concourse of 2000 people, carried the mast of a ship to the station-house, and began to use it as a battering-ram, in order to break down the door and to rescue the prisoners. The station-house was defended by the police, about twenty in number, also by some men from the revenue cutters, several of the coast-guard, and eight or nime millita-men. The turnult increased, the authorities caused the flut Act to be read, and 100 special constables were sworn in. Notwithstanding the efforts of this extra force, the riot continued, and the seamen seemed determined to force the station-house. At this time there were only twenty policemen, nime millita-men, and thirty revenue cutter's men, with the





COLLIERS LEAVING THE HARBOUR, NORTH SHIELDS, AFTER THE BREAKING UP OF THE STRIKE.

mouth station of the railway, where the rioters were about to tear ne rails. The troops then rode into the town, and quickly cleared the t; the people flew in all directions up the numerous narrow rows per to the town, and in a few hours quick was restored; but the troops much to parade the streets druing the night.

It is morning the town was perfectly tranquil.

A Monday seventeen of the rioters were brought, before the magis-s, when three were discharged, and nine were fined in various sums, 10s. to 25, including all costs; and, in default of payment, they sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to two this. The remaining five, who had acted as ringleaders, were god with riot, and, after a lengthened investigation, were fully comed for trial at the next quarter sessions.

The excitement in the town during the day was very great, and the prisoners were guarded to and from prison by the Hussars. The Mayor, at the same time, issued a bill, amounting "That no public processions or out-door meetings of seamen or others would be allowed to take place within the borough during the present excited state of the town." As might a guard of the military was set within the gaol, and patrols of the cutter's nien were placed in the streets, &c. leading to the gaol. In consequence of the arrival of the war-steamers Black Eagle and Lighthing, with a strong body of marines, the troops have returned to Norwich, and quiet has been since preserved.

The accompanying Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. J. W. Carmichael, represents a gratifying result of the close of the strike—a Fleet of Colliers leaving the Harbour of North Shields.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

We have this week engraved one of the most impressive scenes in the new operatic spectacle of "Azad," the plot of which was fully detailed in our Journal of last week. The incident is that where the repentant prodigal receives the forgiveness of his father, at whose feet also stoops the imploring betrothed of Azas. The situation is full of picturesque solemnity; and the scene is one of the most beautiful in the entire drama; the corn-field, the stream, and distant nountain country are admirably painted. The spectacle continues deservedlyto increase in attraction with each representation. It is certainly the best piece of its class that has been produced for a considerable time in any theatre.



SCENE FROM "AZAEL THE PRODGIAL," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

, March 2.—Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday. Wesley died, 1791.

7. 4.—Bollean died, 1711.

7. 4.—Shrove Tuesday.

Dart, 5.—Ash Wednesday. Lent begins. Battle of Barossa, 1811.

Ar, 6.—Michael Angelo born, 1475.

7. —Bank of Rngland virtually stopped payment, 1797.

Ar, 8.—Raphael born, 1483. William III. died, 1702.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

Sanday	1	Mon	day	Tue	sday	Weds	widny	Thus	raday 1	172)	day	Batu	rday
M h	mi h	M 10	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	b m	h m	h m	M m 5 10	h m

PRILLIANT and TRIUMPHANT

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD STREET.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On MONDAY

EXETER HALL.—Mr. ALLCROFT'S Grand ANNUAL CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENTING NEXT, March 5.—Principal Artists engaged.

JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN ARRY will give his "NOTES," VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on TUESDAY NEXT, AUAILISER; on Thursday and Friday as Newcastle-on-Tyne; and on wace title, at Incention, and the control of th

Monday, March 19th, at Hull.

T. JAMES'S THEATRE.—LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENDESTABLISHERS—For THREE XIGHTS.—Mr. LOVE has the bottom to automote
TERTARINESTS.—For THREE XIGHTS.—Mr. LOVE has the bottom to automote
MARCH, S., and will continue his Entertainments on WEDNERDAY and FRIDAY following
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DISTINS' CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will per-form on their SAX HORNS at the following towns:—March 4th, Woolwich: 6th, Hlackheath; 7th, Romey—Vocalité, Mila M. O'Conor. Filailéi, Mr. Brown.—All leiters to a directed to HENRY DISTIN, Sax Horn Depth, 3t, Cranbourstreet, Leiterste-spare,

Lordon.

M. R. ALFRED PHILLIPS has the honour to announce the LAST TWO WERKS of his pr-sen: highly popular LITERARY, VOCAL, and KORTONIO EXTENTIATIVENEY, which will be amounted by an entirely New ENTENTAINS CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY

TOURIST'S GALLERY.—NOW OPEN.—HER MAJESTY'S

EW DIORAMA, "OUR NATIVE LAND."—GALLERY
of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.—The NEW MOVING DIORAMA, Ulterrasage "Our Native Landi or, England and the Sessions," is now EXHIBITING DAILY in the
ower Gallery, forming a supersise Exhibition from the Owerland Matt to India. Mornings,
stalls, is std; Reserved Seats, 36.

OVERLAND ROUTE to CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky
Mountains—Now Exhibiting at the EUTPIAN HALL, a GRAND MOVING

POYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES on the MUSIC of WALES, by Ellis Roberts, Esq. (Harpist by H.R.H. the Prince of

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society early of Laype, is exhibited using at their extratable in the interest of ill Four of Clock. Visitors desirous of seeing the animal in the water rly. Admission ONE SHILLING ton Mondays, SIXPENCE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Porothea" is from "Don Quixoto"
to for the present year

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1851.

The difficulties that impede the formation of a new, and the re-construction of the old Cabinet, are equally serious. At the time at which we are compelled to go to press, nothing is definitively known upon the subject; but the history of the week may be summed up in a few words: Lord Stanley has been entrusted with the task of forming an Administration; and Mr. Gladstone an earnest Free-trader, and, next to Sir James Graham, the most valuable colleague and ally of Sir Robert Peel in repealing

most valuable colleague and ally of Sir Robert Peel in repealing the Corn-law—has been asked to take office under that molleman, and has refused. A similar refusal has been given by Lord Canning. Lord Stanley as yet stands almost isolated.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been several times consulted by her Majesty, and Sir James Graham has also been summoned to the deliberations of the Sovereign. It is understood that the reconstruction of the Russell Cabinet—as a matter of infinitely less difficulty than the formation of a Protectionist Ministry—has been held in high quarters to be the proper solution of the political problem. It is evident, that whatever impediments may exist to a re-arrangement of the old Ministry, are of personal but not of public importance. Sir James Graham, Mr. Glaistone, and all the phalanx of veteran and of rising politicians who stood by Sir Robert Peel in the day of peril and responsibility, and by whose aid he was enabled to carry that great measure which saved this country from a revolution, are not prohibited from lending their aid at the present time towards the formation of a Ministry of Liberal, yet Conservative principles worth preserving, or that the keenest Conservative desires to preserve. There may make from a wonder that the present in the word of the man who, in a delicate emergency, might be willing to aid them. There were certain men in the late Ministry, whose recall to office in any capacity could not but most seriously damage the reputation and impair the usefulness of a re-modelled Cabinet; and there were other men in it whose presence in the new Ministry would be highly desirable, provided always that they did not thrust themselves, or allow others to thrust them, into that front rank and chief responsibility which they formerly enjoyed. The country and the Parliament would not see with confidence the prolongation of the Premiership of Lord John Russell, while they would both hail with pleasure any arrangement which, under a more vigorous leader—such as Sir James Graham

appeal were made to the constituencies. Such a Ministry, whatever may be the result of pending negotiations, is certain to be the ultimate arrangement. Either of the two previously named might be appointed, but neither could endure. The first would be dismissed amid a storm of fierce opposition; the second would expire of inaution, or fall to pieces from the want of any power in itself, or any support in the country.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The resignation of the late Ministry, over which Lord John Russell presided, has been known to the public now just a week, and yet it is still involved in doubt and uncertainty who are to be their successors in the administration of the affairs of the country.

A few facts require to be noticed, in order to explain the present position of matters. Lord John Russell having—as he communicated to the House of Commons on Monday—thought fit to resign office, Lord Stanley was sent for by her Majesty, but, from some cause as yet unexplained, the noble leader of the Protectionists declined entering upon the task of forming a Cabinet. Lord John Russell was again summoned to the counsels of her Majesty, and his Lordship undertook to reconstruct his Cabinet, by the introduction of some new members, taken from the followers of the Free-Trade policy of the late Sir Robert Peel. Amongst the more eminent persons mentioned as having been to reconstruct his Cabinet, by the introduction of some new members, taken from the followers of the Free-Trade policy of the late Sir Robert Peel. Amongst the more eminent persons mentioned as having been applied to by the noble Lord, was Sir James Graham. This attempt at a Coalition Ministry also failed; and the Earl of Aberdeen, whose attendance at Buckingham Palace, on the subject of framing a Cabinet, had also been commanded by her Majesty, baving declined the onerous duty, the Queen had recourse a second time to Lord Stanley, who then boldly accepted the arduous task. His Lordship at once applied to Viscount Canning, who had been in office under Sir Robert Peel, and who had supported the Free-trade policy of that lamented Minister; the office of Chief Secretary for Foreign Affairs having, it is said, been the post officered to him. Mr. Gladstone, also one of the Free-trade disciples of Sir R. Peel, and who returned to town from the Continent on Wednesday, was likewise immediately applied to by Lord Stanley to sid him in his difficult undertaking; but the noble Lord failed in: inducing either of these statesmen to second his efforts; and on Thursday evening it was understood in the best-informed circles that a Cabinet with Lord Stanley at its head was an impossibility, and that the noble Lord had abandoned the attempt to form a Government.

Thus far proceed the facts of the case. Rumour, with its many tongues, here steps in; and the most probable of all the accounts circulated is to the effect that a large body of Liberals have signed a declaration of support to a Government of which Lord Clarendon should be the head. It is added, that a re-construction of the Russell Government is believed to be out of the question, and that Lord John Russell, whilst it is his opinion at the same time that a dissolution offers no advantage, since it would probably collect such a Parliament as no man could manage, and would only be the precursor of a second dissolution. A general belief, therefore, pervalis that an Adminis

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The unexpected resignation of the seals of office by Lord John Russell, on Friday week, and the subsequent attempts to form an Administration, have interrupted the hospitalities of the Court during the past week.

On Saturday, after having had an interview with Lord Stanley, her Majesty entertained at dinner his Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Laurence, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Earl Fixwilliam and Lady Charlotte Wentworth Fitz william, and Viscount and Nicountees Enfeld, &c.

High consider Stince of Wales and the Princess Royal, the Isdies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the princet chapel of Buckingham Palage. The Hon of Males and Rv. Gerald Walleday Anders.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee (the first this season) on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Pelace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Royal suite, with an escort of Life Gractis, shortly before two o'clock, and were received by the great officers of Starctis, shortly before two o'clock, and were received by the great officers of Starctis, shortly here have been albert entered the Throne-room, attended by the Duchess of Norfolk and the Viscountess Canning, Ladies-in-Waiting, the Lord Staward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stois to the Prince, the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, Lord Byron, Lord-in-Waiting, Lieut.-Colone tite Hon. C. B. Phipps, Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, and the other members of the Royal household.

en wore a train of dark blue terry velvet, trimmed with sable, the nented with diamonds. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed Both train and petticoat were of British manufacture. Her Ma-

p Bactures in the Bright and the Bright and the Queen:—Field-Marshal the Bright and the Bright and the Wellington—an address from the Corporation of Portsmouth on the ment of a courtle prison within the district, and near the dock-yard, of Powis—an address from the parish of Bitterley, county Salop, pray-

The heads of the Protectionist party dined with the Earl and ountess of Glengali on Wednesday evening, at their mansion in Grosvenor-rect. Lord and Lady Staniey, the Earl of Londaie, Mr. and Mrs. Disrect, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, and Viscount Canterbury were among a runsits.

the Earl hat Countess of Clesseriest, and Viscount Canteroury were among the guests.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at her residence, Glarence House, St. James's, on Tuesday, from Frogmore. On her way to town her Royal Highness visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. In the afternoon her Royal Highness returned to Frogmore.

We understand that the bulk of the late Duke of Newcastle's properly has been left to his Grace's second son, Lord Charles Felham Glinton. The will is his headwriting of the late Duke histories. The Pake of Wellington attended the early service on Sunday, at the Chapel Royal, St. January, the Roy. We were read by the Rev. Dr. Wesley, and the Sermon prochability of Roy. W. Newton.

and the sermon preached by the Rev. W. Cureton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have postponed their departure for the Britisk embasy at Paris for a few days.

Madame Bunsen, the lady of his Excellency the Prussian Minister, received a numerous circle of the fashionable world on Tuesday evening, at the residence of the Legation, in Carlton House-terrace.

The marriage of Miss Shaw Lefevre, daughter of the Speaker of the House of Commons, with Sir Henry Mildmay, Bart., took place on Wednesses last.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE WINDOW-DUTY AND PROPOSED HOUSE-TAX.

an every parsa of the metropoles, with scarcely an exception, meetings have been held during the week, to petition for the usconditional repeal of the window-duty, and to protest and organize an effective agitation against the proposed house-tax.

At the meeting in St. Pancras (held on Thesday), which was very numerous Lord Duncan, M.P., Sir B. Hall, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bell, M.P., and Lord D Stuart. M.P., denounced both taxes in the most trenchart fashion.

Sir B. Hall, adverting to the proposed house-tax, observed that in the parish of Marylebone alone there would be no less than 2540 persons who would have to pay the house-tax who had never paid the infamous window-tax at all. ("Heur, hear," and "Shame.") It was tell to suppose that they could go on with such a Ministry as was now formed, and with a certain right hon, gentleman on, the Treasury bench, from whom be (Sir B. Hall) said "Good Lord deliver us." (Cheers and laughter). It was the absurd financial measures of the late Government that turned them out, and nothing else—(Hear, hear)—and Lord Stanley was at that moment the Prime Minister of this country. (Trenched us hisses, grozans, and uppors, with cries of "We won't have him.") All he (Sir B. Hall) could say was, that, so far as his vote went, he would not have him. (Cheers)—because Lord Stanley in the could by his vote to turn him out—(Cheers)—because Lord Stanley in the one House, and his representative the could be all the could by his vote to turn him out—(Cheers)—because Lord Stanley in the one House, and his representative the could be all the could by his vote to turn him out for the could be all the could by his vote to turn him out the could be all the could be all the could by his vote to turn him out the could be all the could

At the Southwark meeting (which was held on Wednesday), the ratepayers and inhabitants generally assembled in crowded numbers, and passed resolutions expressing hostility to any measure like the house-tax, calling for the uncor dithonal repeal at the window duty, and demanding a general revision of tax-ation. The members for the borough (Alderman Humphery and Sir W. Molessouth) were necessary and strongty condumed the rejections of the

late Ministry to effect thoroughfinancial reform.

SOCKETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—On Mo days, agenral meeting of the members of this society was held at the offices, Regent-street; Mr. Hill, Q.C., in the chair. On the motion of Mr. Neale, it was referred to the Real Property Committee, to consider whether the enfranchisment of copyfloids should not be compulsory. Mr. Frederick Hill then introduced the report of the special committee on the law of patents for inventions, of which he moved the adoption. In this document, the chief evils of the present law on the subject are said to be as follows:—

1. That for many important discoveries the law secures to the inventor no reward what-

ever.

3. That in cases in which the law does contamine his reward, by allowing him a temporary

the article produced, the mode in which he would not be ground of
his flaw coloring to the coloring the coloring to the color

3. That the cost of a patent has no relation to the remunerative character of the invent

is sufficient to eat up all the fruits.

4. That the whole cost has to be p.

the haventer must have been nastly exhausted by the expense of experiments relating to his investion, and before he can have derived any profit from it; and, indeed, before there can have been any practical evidence of the invention being capable of yielding a profit.

5. "Thus, even after a patent for an invention has been obtained, and when there is no just groun of of objection to it, they granted so form much harassed and subjected to great expense.

6. That, owing to the want of a well-ordered patent-office, and of a provision for publishing speci fluctions, inventors often waste their time in travelling over ground which has already here explored; and the public are in danger of infringing a patent through incorance of its.

ex lal .ence.

For the removal of these manifold inconveniences, various modes were sugcreted, in reference to which an animated discussion took place. Mr. Lust, Mr., Elliott, Mr. Webster, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting in speakers generally condemnatory of the existing law, but not altogether agreeing as to the remedy to be applied. Ultimately, on account of its importance, and the want of time for its complete elucidation, the question was adjourned for future consideration, and it was referred to a committee to communicate, in the meanwhile, with individuals or boards capable of affording "useful informa-

tion on the subject.

NATIONAL PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the promoters of an amendment in the law of patents in this country was held to all models of the promoters of an amendment in the law of patents in this country was held to all models are part of the promoters of the third patents. The first resulting the subsets of the evening, which comprehended as say is a for resolutions declaratory of the principle involved in the first resolution adopted, namely, that the present patent laws were defective and required and patent, among, that the main points to be secured for the protection of the adopted, among, the theorem of the protection of the analysis of the principle of the protection of the and patents are the protection of the prot

as xisting of inventors appeared to be this—that many valuable inventions, as xisting of inventors appeared to be this—that many valuable inventions, as it is a firmed to the contrary, and, for all that can be a firmed to the contrary, and, alpha conduce to the honour and wealth of the country, and, and the contrary in the country and the contrary in the country and a protective law which shall secure to inventors the property in their at the passes a protective law which shall secure to inventors the property in their to protect passes. Some according to the property in the property of the property of the property of the property in the property of the property

Fig. Thomas's, Charter-House.—On Sunday, the Archbishop of Cau terbury preached a seruous at the above church on behalf of the schools attack the thereto. The district contains a dense population, composed, for the one of part, of the very poorest classes, who obtain their livelihood in the streets, will host any settled employ. The majority are in a state of extreme ignorance and it destitution, the rest without sufficient funds to enable them to contribute any rithing approaching an adequate sum for the erection of new school-rooms. The existing schools are wholly inadequate to the educational wants of the distribution of the distributi

an absorbers to this health with a shell on Monday, at the King's College, and subscribers to this health DD, his held on Monday, at the King's College, the state of the property of the property of the past year had been 1891, and of outsideness, and the past year had been 1891, and of outsideness, and the property of the past year had been 1891, and of outsideness, and the property of the past year had been 1891, and of outsideness, and the property of the past year and the expenditure to £4609 8s. 9d.; being an excess of expenditure over receipts of £161, less, 10d. Legacies amounting to £1200 had also been paid to the treasurer. The number of patients could not be increased in the present building. All the bed were always full, and many painful inconveniences arose from insufficient according and many applicants were of necessity refused admittance. Since the last report much progress had been made towards the erection of a corn modions hospital by means of the building and endowment fund. The substitute of the proposal to be reased and required. The freeholds of the present haspital, and of several surrounding houses and promises, have been purchased at a heavy cost. It was the wish of the committee to obtain possession of all the property from Portugal-street along Carey-street southward to Grange-court, and the free westward to Clement's-lane, which would give the command of an exten-

LINGEDBAPERS, SILK MERGERS, &C., INSTITUTION.—The anniversal feets val of this institution was celebrated or fueeday evening at the London Taver Bist opsyate-street; the Lord Mayor in the chair. The Lord Mayor, in proposal the toast of the evening, "The Linendrapers, Lacement, Silk Mercers, Habe dasl ters, and Hosiers' Institution, and may it flourish for ever," comment upon the unanimity of feeling which pervaded the members of the institution and which, for twenty years, had bound them together; and he called up those present to make an extraordinary refort upon this occasion, in order the he night go away with the comforting and satisfactory feeling that they in dome more for him than to rany of his predecessors—the more so as the Greenesment of the comment of the comment

Exh libition was to be held this year, and he looped to show what an institution it ke the present could effect when they were called upon. (Hear, hear). The "Health of the Lord Mayor" was proposed by Mr. Whitworth, who thought that a section of the Glass Palace in Hyde-park should be appropriated to the records of those societies which had for their object the moral, social, physical, or intellectual welfare of mankind. If such a project were carried out, he believed that the institutions of the metropolis might challenge comparison which is not useful to the social physical, or usefulness. He then aliaded to the admirable manner in which the court happy the presidence of the social challenge. The support of whe

EAST ANGLIAN RAILWAY,—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the London Tweren on Thursday, and the reported the directions, and a provisional agreement with the Great Northern Company, for the working of the East Anglian Heas, approved. By this agreement, the Eas Anglian Company are to receive a proportionate part of the receipts, with minimum of £15,000 per annum, by which the dividend on the preferent shares, issued to meet the debts of the company, will be secured, and will, and officially included the preference shares, issued to meet the debts of the company, will be secured, and will, and the company of the company of the preference shares.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the London Tayern on Thursday—Mr. Jos. 61/19 in in the chair—when, on a motion for the reception of the directors' report, recommending that the belance upon the working of the last half-year, £24/56, be carried to the next account, an amendment for the declaration of a dividend of is. per share was put and negatived. A motion afterwards, for adjourning the meeting until the 18th of next month, after a long squabble, was carried upon a show of hands. A poll was, however, demanded, which was a tone proceeded with, the

THE SOUTHERY WHALE FISHERY COMPANY,—The annual meeting of this company took place on Tuestay, at the London Tavern; the Earl of Hardwicks in the chair. The report stated, that, since the last annual meeting, this company had equipped and dispatched cight wessels to the slakery. They were to proceed direct to Port Ross, and there receive further orders from the commissioners, fishing, however, on the voyage, if opportunities should offer; but not deviating considerably from their course. Warehouses, furnami's residence, and two double cottages had been finished at their settlement. The actual population of the settlement, exclusive of New Zealanders, was 70, and the New Zealanders amounted to the same number. The report was adopted,

BERNHEIM-STREEF FREE DISPENSARY.—A Ball, in aid of the funds of this excellent charity, took place at Willis's Rooms on Thursday. This Dispensary is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and is open to all applicants without the delay of precuring letters of recommendation. No lose sham 60% patients were admitted on the books of the Institution during the past year. The funds, we regret to add, are totally inadequate to meet the expenses, which last year exceeded the income by nearly £200. This has mainly arisen from the

London University College.—On Wednesday the annual general meeting of the court of proprietors of this college was held in the botanical theatre of that institution. The chair was occupied by George Groite, Eaq., and amongst the proprietors present were the Baron de Goldanid, the Botanica theatre of that institution. The chair was occupied by George Groite, Eaq., and amongst the proprietors present were the Baron de Goldanid, the Botanica Chairman of the College of t

Sr. PANCRAS BOARD of GUARDIANS,—On Tuesday the usual weekly beard of guardians was held in the vestry-room adjoining St. Fancras workhouse. Mr. Churchwarden Baker was in the chair. Mr. Cook, vestry-clerk, laid before the board the estimated parcohile expenditure for the ensuing half-year, which he calculated at £33,230; and he suggested an elevenpenny rate upon the rental of £669,000, which, with £660 uncollected rates, would realise £30,616; and, with other sums arising from arrears, rent-charges, &c., would form a grant total revenue of £32,033, which would leave a large balance. Messrs. Lamber, Dysen, and Honley thought a tenpenny rate would cover all demands; and the last-named gentleman moved that that rate be adopted, which was carried by a large majority. Mr. Birchmore, the relieving officer, informed the vestry, that the Clerkenwell magistrates begged that he would grant anightly shelter to eleven vagrant men and woman who were frequently brought before them at the police-court, charged with different offences. After a lengthoned discussion, it was resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Henioy, that the relieving officer should be authorized to receive into the house such applicants as is

WHITECHAPEL RAGGED, ADULT, AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—
The annual meeting of these schools was held at the school-house adjoining the
workhouse, Whitechapel, on Wednesday evening; the Right Hon. Lord Ashiey
in the chair. The noble chairman, in the course of his address, asked how it
was that, in a time of cheanness like the present, the working classes were suffering privations. It had been reported by Mr. Protre, of the Board of Trade,
that the working classes expended annually on the three articles of gin, beer,
and tobseco, 657,969,009. Now, he had no hesitation in saying that these three
articles were utterly corruptive of the morals of the working classes; and were
they to apply the immense sum so mis-spent in the clothing, feeding, and
education of themselves and families, they would very soon raise themselves in
the scale of society. (Cheers.) The Ev. Mr. Groble and other gentlemen
having addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks was passed to the noble chairman,

PRINT-COLOFREES STRANTABLE ASSOCIATION.—Those who are curious about the immunerable sub-divisions of London Labour, and who admire the ounipresence of London charity, will be pleased to learn that the graceful art of print-coloring gives employment to between 400 and 600 respectable men, and that the artists, stimulated by the vast impetus which the coming Exposition has given to their calling, have formed a charitable association among themselves for the relief of sick and decayed members, the alloviation of sudden misfortune, and the inevitable expenses of death. A concert on brial of those praises worthy objects was given on Wednesday evening at the Surrey Mario Hall, and the concert-room was crammed very support of the Christmas pieces. An excellent entertainment, partly professional on partly amazour, was provided, and the pleasing result was a very respectable

addition to the funds of the charity.

THE PROVIDERT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION AND BINEVOLENT FUND.—The tenth annual meeting of the benevolent branch of this society was held on Wednesday evening, at the London Tawern; Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., treasurer to the association, took the chair. The attendance was small. The report, which was read by the secretary (Mr. Byrac), made a statement of the financial position of the society, from which it appeared that there had been an increase in the funds of the society during the past year of £445 15s. 10d. The chairman, in urging the adoption of the report, exceed by the finances of the association of the society during the past year of £445 15s. 10d. The chairman, in urging the adoption of the report, exceed by the finances of the association of the sight improved prosperty indicated by the finances of the association of the sight improved prosperty indicated of the management) entered into various details explanatory of the working of the association; and, after some further conversation, the report was adopted, and ordered to be distributed. Resolutions were then passed granting three annuties to various persons. A vote of thanks to the trustees (Thomas Barring, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Hankey, Esq., M.P.; N.G., Prescott, Esq.; and Baron Letuning thanks, gave it, as his opinion that the society would soon be in a more flourishing condition than at present, if it assumed more of the character of a charitable association, and if an annual dinare or ball were resorted to by way of stimulating both clerks and employers to greater exertions in tabelair. Thanks were then voted to Mr. J. A. Smith for premediating and the meeting

TAILORS BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to this institution took place on Monday, at the Freemasons Tavern. The report stated, that this institution was steadily increasing, More than £1300 had been disbursed in pensions during the past year, and there had been a considerable acquisition of new subscribers. The amount of capital they now possessed was £14,774 18. 10.4, or which £14,093 3s. 1d. appertained to the permanent fund, leaving a balance in favour of the relief fund amounting to £581 15s. 9d. Three additional pensioners were that day to be elected, making the present number sixty-tirce. Since the foundation of this asylum 112 had been placed on its funds. The asylum was in a most satisfactory condition, and, considering the extreme age of the majority of the funnates, their general health was very good. Looking at the present prospects of this Institution, the board fully trusted that they should be in a position to recommend turther election of pensioners in July next. The receipts for the past year had amounted to £3338 17s. 8d. The report was adopted, and a resolution passed, "That a petition on behalf of this institution should be presented to her Ma-

MERICHANT SEARMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday morning, MERICHANT SEARMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday morning, the twenty-third annual court of governors of his institution was held at the London Tavern. The report of the committee his institution was held at the condition of the charity of which the condition of the charity of which the condition of the charity of which the condition of the charity as the charity of the charity of the charity of the charity as the charity of the charity as helding fund had been seen foot, and £371 7s. 6d. had already been contributed. During the past year a legacy of £100 from the late of .1 He Peacock, Eag. of Hereford, and £30 from the late Miss. S. Sheppard, London, had been received. The collection at the annual dinner amounted to £943 its. 1d., the Duke of Northumberland presenting 100 guineas. The Hon. Corporation of the Trinity House had presented the asylum with a donation of £100 (the 19th), and the Directors of the East India Company had presented their late donation of £50. The immates of the asylum during the past year had varied in number form 110 to 115, and the friends of the charity had every reason to be satisfied with their condition, both in point of health and improvement and the theory of the charity had every reason to be satisfied with their condition, both in point of health and improvement and the charity of the satisfied with their condition, both in point of health and improvement and a halance. The report having been agreed to, the court proceeded to the election of 11 hovs and 6 circles as instance of the asylum which remained as a balance. The report having been agreed to, the court proceeded to

BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday night, the annual dress ball in aid of the building fund of this society took place at Willis's Rooms. The refusion was a very agreeable on

SUNDAY TRADING BILL.—On Wednesday night a numerous meeting of master butchers and journeymen took place at the Tremssons' Tavera, Great Queen-street, Lincoin's inn-fields, to support the principles of the Sunday Trading Suppression Bill; F., Taylor, Esp., churchwarden of St. Mary's, Lambeth, in the chair. A petition to Parliament in favour of the Sunday Trading Bill was adopted.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES,—On Tuesday evening a numerously attended vestry meeting of the parish of St. George-the-Marryr, Southwark, took place in the vestry adjoining the church, to consider the propriety of adopting in that parish the act 9th and 10th of Victoria, c. 74, entitled "An Act to encourage the establishment of Baths and Wash-houses for the Labouring (Classes; 'the senior churchwarden (Mr. Wilson) in the chair. A committee was appointed to make the proposed inquiries, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the vastry adjourned.

FARL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Morton Arms, Hawley-road, Kentilah Town, on the late Mr. John Booth, sub-contractor on the Birmingham Junction of the East and West India Dock Railway, aged 49. The body presented an appalling speciale, the skull having been literally driven in. James Statter said that he was working the canae at the viaduce by which they were hoisting a stone of 5 evt., when, in consequence of the chain being foul, the stone came in contact with the side of the viaducts and its progress was stopped. Deceased, who was standing on the parapet, leaned all its weight against the chain to drive it from the wall, which is the content of the chain to drive the found of the content of t

Post-Office Notices.—On and after March 1 (this day) printed wotes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, and of the Colonial Legislatures, may be transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and the East Indies or Hong Kong, and Southampton (subject, however, to all the existing regulations and restrictions), at the following reduced rates of postage: viz.—For any weight not exceeding four ounces, ld ditto, exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding eight, 2d; ditto, exceeding teyler, 3d; ditto, exceeding they ounces, and an of exceeding sixteen 4d; and so on in proportion, viz. for every additional four ounces in weight above the weight of sixteen counces, an additional rate of one penny is being understood that any lesser weight than four cunces shall be charged as for ounces. The postage, which is entirely British pointage, and does not include ounces that the charged as for the content of the charge of the counces of the charged as for the charge of the charge of the charged as for the charge of the charge

BIRTIS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturaly, February 22:—Males, 792; femiles, 605; femiles, 605; folal, 1213. The average number of births in the six corresponding weeks of 1845-50 was 1242. From this return it appears that the mortality of the metropolitan districts, which in the preceding week had declined to 1036, rose to a much larger amount than is usual at this period of the year. Taking the ten corresponding weeks in they years 1841-50, the only example of a greater mortality occurred in 1847, when the deaths for his week were 1253, whilst the average for the ten weeks was 1051-1841-50, the beames 1164, compared with which the present return shows an access of 49. This increase, both on the previous week and on the average, runs through different periods of life, but is most considerable amongst persons of advanced age. Complaints of the respiratory organs have been more than usually active; and in this class bronchilis, which carries off the aged, numbers 1194, expressions, of whom 25 were children, 40 were persons between 15 and 60, and 54 had turned 60 years of age. Beddes these, largnetis and largnetismus stridulus were fatal to 7 children and and of whom 77 were children; as the many continuous and the strength of the second of whom 77 were children; as the many continuous con

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Sunday and Monday; the mean of this week was 29.870 in. The mean daily temperature was below the average of corresponding days in 10 years, on Sunday and Monday; on Tuesday it rose nearly 10° above it, continued at the same height on Wednesday, and then fell gradually to the average on Saturday. It was 49°9 on Tuesday and Wednesday, and 39°8 on Saturday; and the mean of the week was 42°9. The wind was generally in the south-west, except on Friday, when it blew from the north-east.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

TESTING THE GALLERIES.

We have from time to time, during the construction of the Great Industrial Palace, expressed our firm conviction of the perfect safety of every part of the Building, and of its capability of sustaining far hore than the greatest load, either stationary or locomotive, than is ever likely at one time to be placed on any part of its floorings. It is well known that more than one many of soldiers: we may quote an example, that of the Boughton Bridge, near Manchester; and although the condition of a floor well framed and braced, and resting at each end on supports in the Boughton Bridge, near Manchester; and although the condition of a floor well framed and braced, and resting at each end on supports in themselves firm and substantial, is very different from that of a platform suspended from chains, yet such a test is perhaps the best that could be desired for setting at rest the oft asked question. 'Are the floors of the Crystal Palace sufficiently strong to sustain the moving masses that will daily pass over them?' "That question was satisfactorily answered on the 18th ult, when, in the prosence of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the President of the Exhibition, and the Royal family, attended by Lord Granville and other Commissioners, and also by the officers of the Executive, severe tests were applied to a 24-feet square of gallery floor, framed complete, and resting on four of the cast-iron trellis girders, which, during the experiment, were supported on four points, corresponding with the condition in which they are fixed in the Building. The approaches to the square of flooring to be tested were formed by inclined gangways, consisting of planks placed close together.

The first experiment was that of placing a dead load of about 42,000 lb, consisting of 300 of the workmen of the contractors, on the floor and the adiolning approaches.

The second test was that or crowing the hear operate in abstract possible space; but in neither case was there any appreciable effect produced in the shape of deflexion. So much for dead weight.

The third experiment—which was that of a moving load of 42,000 lb.

The third experiment—which was that of a moving load of 2,000 to.
In different conditions—consisted in the same party of worken walking
first in regular step, then in irregular step, and afterwards running over
the floor, the result of which was equally satisfactory.

The fourth experiment—and that which may be considered the most severe test which could possibly be applied, considering the use to be made of the gallery floors when the Exhibition is opened to the public—was that of packing closely the same load of men, and causing them to jump up and down together for some time: the greatest amount of deflection was found to be not more than a quarter of an inch at any interval. The third experiment was then repeated, substituting, however, the

The third experiment was then repeated, substituting, nowever, the Sappers and Miners engaged at the works, for the workmen of Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co.; and this last trial, which was quite as satisfactory as the others to all present, is represented in our Illustration.

It is to be hoped, that the fears which have hitherto been expressed in so many quarters, as to the stability of the great example of the Victorian style of building, possessing, as it does throughout, such evident signs of careful calculation with regard to the strength and offices of its various component parts, have, by this time, been entirely rejucted from the minds of these who have gone so far as to predict that the list of May would but prove fatal to the thousands who will enter the creat Podustrial Palago on that occasion.



'FAMILY HAPPINESS,"-PAINTED BY E. MEYERHEIM.

THE housewife on the landing sits
Contented in the sun;
And in his nightcap sober Fritz,
His early dinner done,
Leans on the door, a happy man,
And smokes as only Germans can.

The tabby cat has slain a mouse, And Hans, the eldest boy— The pride and darling of the house, His father's hope and joy— Has tied a string to mousie's tail, Topplease his sister Abiguil.

He drags its corpse along the ground, Delighted much to see The little kittens leaping round With young ferocity; While ancient Tabby looks and purs, And knows the fatal deed was hers.

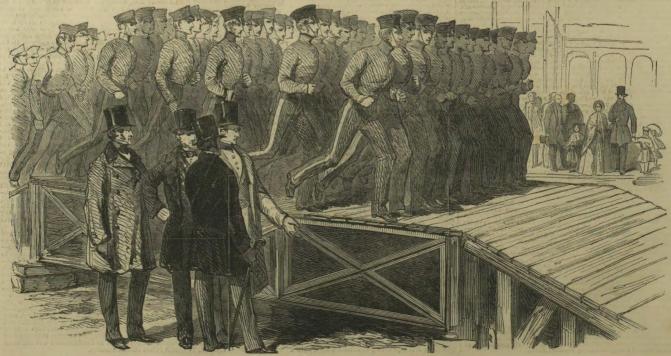
But is it right, O father Fritz,
And Grettchen mother mild?
Is this the pastime that befits—
I't thus you teach a child?
Would not a ball of thread have done
Far better to amuse your son?

Were it not wiser to instil,
In every place and time,
That 'tis not innocent to kill—
That cruelty is crime?
And strive by precept, ev'n in play,
To light sweet Pity's heavenly ray?

Were it not better and more just,
To teach, that God, who made
The meanest creatures of the dust,
In sanctity array'd
Each life that He alone could give,
And that he fashion'd all that live?

Though luckless mice be lawful prey, And doom'd for cats to bleed. Though hungry cats be prone to elay, Why smile upon the deed? Let children reverence life and breath Oh! never let them sport with death.

"Tis not in schools that we impart
All Knowledge pure and fair,
The education of the heart
Demands continual care.
So, Fritz, my homily is read
Give little Hans a ball of thread.—C.*F, H.



TESTING THE GALLEBIES OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



mr. macready as "macreth," on the night of his farewell of the stage, february 26, 1851.

MR. MACREADY, HIS FAREWELL BENEFIT AND ADDRESS.

ADDRESS.

The last star of the old and now obsolete theatrical system has at length set. Mr. Macready's farewell has been spoken, and he has departed with honour into private life. The son of a provincial manager, he was "to the manner born" for the English stage, and heir of its traditions. 'His father was an actor at Covent Garden Theatre, at the moment of his birth—3rd of March, 1793, in Charles-street, Fitzury-square; and young Macready's infant education took place at a private academy in London, previous to his reception at Rugby School. His first appearance on the boards was at the early age of seventeen, at the Birmingham Theatre, in the character of Romeo. We have seen a portrait of him in that part. He was very successful; and, in 1816, came to London to perform Oreste at Covent Garden Theatre, on the clish of September.

For a while doomed to perform the stage-villains in Shiel's mad tragedies, Mr. Macready gradually worked up his way to dramatic importance. His earliest successes, indeed, were in melotrams, and so decided as almost to be fatal to him. His reputation in Gambia and Rob Roy, particularly the last, was enormous. It required his wonderful triumph in Virginius to deliver him from a dangerous

AS "MAGDETH," ON THE NIGHT OF HIS FAREWELL OF THE STACE, FEI pressing, by substituting a higher achievement. So perfect was his delineation of the character of the Roman father, that Kean is reported to have confessed at the time that Macready had made it all his own, and it was idle to think of another performing, it after him. On this ground he declined doing it himself; and Kean was wise in the recognition of his rival's merit—he rightly saw in Macready his legitimate successor, as he himself was of Kemble, however different their styles. New characters, in original and revived dramas, were eagerly sought after by the young and aspiring tragedian, such as "Damon and Pythias," "The Huguenot," "Julian," "Calus Gracchius," "The Fatal Dowry," and "William Tell."

In September, 1825, Mr. Macready sailed for America. On his return, in 1827, he performed at Drury-Lane as Macheth to a crowded house. In the same haracter he made, in the ensuing year, a strong sensation in Paris, when he played there with Miss Smithson. It is recorded that our neighbours were thrown by his performance of the usurping Thane into strange ecstacies—fainting, weeping, and otherwise betraying irresistible excitement. Next came Mr. Macready's provincial tour, in which he spent the years 1828 and 1829. He had yet to 'bide his time.

On his return to the metropolis, in 1830, Mr. Macready much increased his

reputation by the production o Werner. His success in this equalled his ormer triumph in Virginius—perhaps exceeded it. Of all Mr. Macready's impersonations, Werner'is, probably, the most complete. Mr. Macready can be the ideal of wretchedness. Misery, in its most abject form, finds in him a most willing and accomplished representative. The heroic frequently proved beyond his aim or scope; but the human, in its utmost weakness, he could realise to perfection. This tendency—his greatest error in the representation of Macheth—was his peculiar excellence in Werner. What was great in Byron, proved, as might have been expected, little in Shakspeare. The might of the one was the feebleness of the other. Shakspeare was no mandlin epicurean, serting man's natural right to happiness: on the contrary, he knew that heroism was required from all humanity, and that trials were appointed to give occasion for its exhibition. This postic view of things wer tempers in his works whatever were else too painful, and mitigates the paths of the most terrible calamities.

We may pass over Mr. Macready's appearances in Knowlee's "Alfred the Great" and in "Coriolanus," during the year 1831, the latter for the a tor's own benefit, since neither made much impression at the time, and full trial was not given to the latter character, mult his Covent-Garden management in 1839, when Mr. Vandenhoff was permitted to alternate the part with the manager,

and, in the opinion of the judicious, bore away the bell. In fact, Mr. Macready's

was with a fond and lingering gaze that Mr. Macready took his last leave of rowded audience, who long and loudly clamonred for his return; but he no more. May the days of the great actor's retirement be many and

On Thursday, Mr. William Brough (one of the Brothers Brough, thors of the successful burlesques recently acted at the Haymarket and delphi theartes) was married, at St. Pancras Mew Church, to Miss Annie omer, the clever vecality, of the Haymarket. There were present on the casion several literati, among whom were Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., r. Douglas Jetrolf, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Bonjamin Webster, &c.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

i," if it could be curtailed of its tiresome recitatives, the airs, might be rendered more popular than it is, st gorgeous choral effects are to be found in the oratorio.

MUSICAL EVENTS.
the boy pianist, gave a concert last Monday night, at the

a concert last Monday, at Willis's Rooms ; M. Jacques

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

hain's "Demon de la Nuit," and Gounod's "Sappho," are both in re-tt the Grand Opera: the former is to be produced after the departure of al St. Léon, early in March. Opéra Comique, on the 19th, a new one-act opera, called "Bon Soir, Pantalon"—the libretto by Lockroy and Morvan, and the music by prisan—was successfully produced: the principal parts were sustained. Lemereter, Madame Revilly, Madame Decroits, MM. Recquier, Pon-nd Bellecour. The story has been taken from Oxenford's farce of Killed."

"Twice Killed."
The new Mass, composed by M. Panseron, for the benefit of the Society of Musicians, and performed at the Maddeline, is a work of great merit. Mdile, Grimm, MM. Alexis Dupond, Battalle, Jourdon, and Florenza sang the soil.

MN. Alexis Dupond, Battalle, Jourdon, and Florenza sang the soil.

The Commission of the Theatres have decided that the third lyric theatre shall be the Commission of the Theatres theory of the Commission of the Theatres have decided that the third between the commission of th

De Beriot has arrived in Paris. Meyerbeer's "Prophète" has been given more than forty times at Brussels.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Thursday, for Mr. Fhelpu's benefit, Shakapeare's "King John" was produced. The excellence of the actor in this part is universally acknowledged. Mass Giyn was the Constance, powerful and grand as usual. On Tuesday, the 11th of March, this lady will take her benefit—her first; and we trust, that, for the sake of the higher interests of the drama, it will be well attended. She will appear, we understand, in two characters, the Duchess of Maif, and Kate in "The Taming of the Shrew." In the loss the has not yet been witnessed.

OLYMPIC.

Sr. James's.—Mr. Love's entertainment, on Monday, commanded a numerous audience, who were apparently delighted with the truly artistic manner in which the Polyphonistauggested the different distances of sound. None can appreciate the nicety with which this is accomplished without heing audience to the act." The imitation of animals and utensils was likewise wonderfully precise and various. Mr. May presided at the pianoforte, and contributed to the delight of the evening's exhibition.

THE GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE .- JURY OF THE PYX. On Tuesday, the Lords of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council had a seeking at the office of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, for the trial f the specimens of gold and silver coinage deposited in the pvx of the Royal

Mint.

A jury of goldsmiths were in attendance.

The Lords of the Errity Council present were—the Lord Chancellor, Earl Grey,
Sir Charles Wood, the Earl of Cartisle, Sir Francis Baring, Earl Granville, and
Lord Monteagle.

Sir John F. W. Herschell, Bart., Master of the Mint. Mr. Vincent, the Queen's
Remembrancer; and Mr. Brown, the Deputy Remembrancor, were present.

The Lord Chancellor charged the jury, who retried with the pyx, in order to
text by assay the finences and weight of the different comages, in conformit
with the rate and standard.

The following is the accounted gold moneys coined by the Right Hon, R. L.

Shell, master and worker of the Misterty Mint and delivered into the office of

71b. 50z. 13dwts. 15grs. Moners put into the Prx.—Sovereigns, 14,671; half-sovereigns,

ATACHE OF MONATE PUT INTO THE FIX.—Sovereigns, 14,671; half-sovereigns, 1,726.

VALUE OF THE PYX.—£15.534.

TOTAL VALUE OF THE COINAGE.—£11,490,493 18s. 11d.

The following is the account of silver moneys coined and delivered at her Majesty's Mint by the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Shell, master and worker, from July 14, 1846, to December 15, 1850, the said moneys being coined (pursuant to Mint Indenture, 6th February, 1817) after the rato of 65s. to the pound weight (troy), of the standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts fine silver, and 18 dwts. of alloy — Weight of Delivered States of Moneys Put Indon 1918, 1866 of 189,960 lb. troy. Species of Moneys Put Indon 1919 is supeness, 379; groats, 161. Maunday and Colonial Moneys: 4d. 8; 3d., 76; 2d., 19; 1d., 2d.

Total Value of the Fix.—£211 9s. 5d.

Total Value of the States of 1918 of 1

The third concert of the Amateur sussear cocary and the Monday, at Monday.

Mr. Klallmark will begin a sories of pianoforte performances next Monday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.

On Thesday, the Finshury Philharmonic Society will perform Handel's "Detitingen To Pearm" at Creeby-Hall.

Mr. Allcroft's annual monster concert will take ylace next Wednesday, at Exeter-Hall. A vast array of vocal and instrumental talent has been engaged for the occasion.

His whereabouts, acc, he mances are the morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, not a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, and a little fatigued, and without the arrived about one c'clock next morning, and a little fatigued, and without the

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

s from Trini-tha prepared

eived consists of statuary s articles of art. &c. The aght several extra officers.

The 1851, Section 1851, 1850, In 1851, In 1851,

CHESS.

tion is that are correct to directly a rate of that is, not have to st way to present the versions in question wal

. It is a distinction without a difference. 2. By Wednesday

over to riginal? If so, it shall appear among our Enigmas at the complete solution of Problem No 345 in the excellent start King, they pull lished table. Yet a could be insert after the place withing to use the sould be insert after the place withing to use of sould are, however are, only gentar y be 2. Kit to Kit 6 kit h. I kina kit dass not take thekit, to a keep a place of a 2.0 kit for kit 6 kit h. I kina kit dass not take thekit, to a keep a place of a 2.0 kit for kit 6 kit h. I kina kit dass not take thekit, to a keep a place of a 2.0 kit for kit be take in timbal at the kit Q and Wa to 18 keep market.

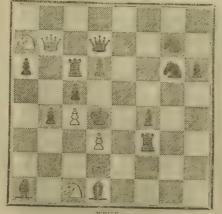
are damin bract for the real Choose Show to the country to both, MERFWM, to est re a H, C bom, of V mac;

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 370.

BLACK.
P to Q B 3d
K moves

| 3. R to K B 4th—discovering check-mate.

PROBLEM No. 871. By A. J. H. BLACK.



WHITE.
White plays, and mates in five moves.

CHESS IN INDIA

Well-contested Game | BLACE (M. B.) | 1. P to K 4th | 2. Kt to K B 3d | 3. P to K K 2 3d | 4. P to Q 3d | 5. B to K K t 5th | 1. G. B takes Kt | T. B to K K t 2d | 6. Castles C. Castles C 30. P to K B 5th P to Q B 5th 31. P thise P 22. Q R to Q 3q 34. P to K 6th 33. K to R 8q P to Q 5th P takes P 34. P to K 6th 42. A to K 6th 43. P to K 6th 43. P to K 6th 43. P to K 8th 64. A to K 6th 44. P to K 8th 64. A to K 6th 44. P to K 8th 64. A to K 6th 44. P to K 8th 64. A to K 6th 6 Q B 31 to Q 2d Q 4th P takes P takes P skes B kes B o Q B 4th o K 5th to Q sq K B 4th o Q 7th K t sq (b) o Q B 5th

no, as of old, must have an attack.

consequences of black's advancing his K Kt Pawn presently

won both sides, all through to the end, is remarkable for the care and judg

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 651.—By R. B. W., of Oxford.

5th, K 2d, and Q B 3d.

Black: K at his 5th: Ps at K K 4th, K B 3d, K 6th, and Q B 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

White to Sth., B at Q K 3d, K at Q B 4th; Ps at K K 2d and K 7th; Ps at K B 4th, K B 3d, K 6th, and Q B 5th.

White to play, and mate in four move at K 4th 2d and 3d, and Q K 5th.

Black: K at his 5th; Ps at K B 3d, K 2d and 3d, and Q K 3d.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

the she holds the Me
behalf of the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Laconomialess. The board of management have placed a be
posad of his Royal Highness for her lift.

ordered from the firm of Messrs, Jeffrey, Morrad,
Hesse, Liverpool, a table-coloth one hundred jurds long,
the principal banqueting-table in Soyer's Universal Sympo-

a Parliamentary paper just issued, that the to'al a re-

Goldthorpe, Notts, has given upwards of field sonth of Oldcoates, near Blythe, whereon , a house for the priest, a school, and a burial-invested £4000 towards its completion, elected, without opposition, on Protec-Stamodbire.

elected, without opposition,
Statfordshire, named William Thorp, had,
the Hinxton-road, Cambridgeahire; and while
lifted up the cloth of the tent, and took four
13 los. in cash; a silver watch, valued at £4 los;
as were found broken open, and lying in differ-

contract packet-service of the Post-office de--52 is £727,425, to which is to be addet £22,071 for in the service, making the total estimate £500,406. financial year 1850-51 was £746,236; the increase, ing financial year is £45,200, the corporation for preserving and improving were £39,063 lis, and in 1849, £41,783 f.8.d. The same period were—in 1849, £35,734 10s. 9d.; and in

same period were in the state of the same period of Sir John Cam Hobhouse to the aron Broughton de Cyfford, in Wiltshire), a vacancy is ion of Harwich. We understand that two candidates male, Mr. H. T. Prinsep and Mr. Crawford, the former



6 THE EAGLE'S THRONE,"—PAINTED BY J. WOLF.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"THE EAGLE'S THRONE."-PAINTED BY J. WOLF.

"THE EAGLE'S THRONG."—PAINTED BY J. WOLF.
Is the notice of the British Institution Exhibition, in our Journal of the
15th ult., we characterised the above as one of the best and most striking pictures in the Gallery. Here sits "the monarch of the birds free, and on his
throne, a jagged pinnacle of topmost rock, towering into the secree regions of the bigher air. How calim, and proud, and king-like the grandbird sits upon his unscalcable cyric, the didris and feathers of his
alaughtered prey scattered around him. The keen yellow eyes unflinching, and the strong wing furled, the monarch of the air rests in all
the proud consciousness of sniety. The feeling of vast height and perfect isolation is finely conveyed."

JOANNA BAILLIE.

JOANNA BAILLIE.

JOANNA BAILLIE, one of the most eminent female writers and poets that these countries have produced, was a native of Scotland. Her father was the Rev. James Baillie, a clergyman of the Kirk, and, at the time of Joanna's brith, minister of Bothwell parish, near Glasgow; his wife, Joanna's mother, was Dorothea Hunter, sister of the celebrated anatomists William and John Hunter. Joanna Baillie was born in Bethwell Manse, in 172. Her Prother was George the Third's favourite medical adviser, Matthew Baillie, a physician, whose name ranks high among those of the distinguished men that bave adorned the British annuls of medicine: he died in 1823, and his monument is in Westmineter Aby.

Miss Baillie commenced early in life that literary career which was to exclude over more than half a century. The first production that stamped her fame was her "Hayso on the Passions," one volume of which appeared in 1783; the second volume was published in 1802. Sir Walter Scott was among the ardent admirers of this work. Mentioning in a letter at the time his own "House of Aspen," he says, "the 'Plays of the Passions' have put me entirely out of conceit with my Germanized bratz." His esteem of the talents of the author led, in Miss Baillie's case, as in that of Miss Edgeworth and others, to Scott's acquaintance and friendalip with the woman. The cordial and agreeable intimary between Miss Baillie and Scott, which ceased but with the life of the latter, dates from his introduction to her at Hampstend, in 1806, by the translator and poet, Sotheby. Joanna Baillie herself, many years afterwards, described the interview to a friend as one of the most remarkable events of her life. She, from that period of their first acquaintance, became a continual correspondent of the mighty minetrel, and some of the most entertaining letters he ever wrote are addressed to her. The suthor of the "Man of Feeling" was also her friend. The prologue to the play of "The Family Legend" was written by Scott, the epilogue by Mackenzie. Miss Ba

the elder Kean selected the same trugedy for one of his benefit rights. The "Family Legend" obtained a considerable run in Edinburgh. The "Separation" and "Henriquez" have, in more modern times, been acted also.

Though Miss Baillie's fame tended greatly to draw her into society, her life was passed in retirement. It was pure and moral in the highest degree, and was characterised by the most consummate integrity, kindness, and sative benevolene. She was instance that poetical genius of a high order may be united to a mind well regulated, able and willing to execute the ordinary duties of life in an exemplary manner. Gentle and unassuming to all, with an unchangeable simplicity of manner and genius among her friends; nor were those who resorted to her modest home at Hampstead confined to the natives of this country, but many from various parts of Europe, and especially from America, sought introductions to one whose fame is commensurate with a knowledge of English literature.

To the inexpressible grief of all who knew her, this great poet and excellent woman departed this life on the 23rd ult., at Hampstead, being at the time close on her minetieth year. In her death passed away, we believe, the last of those medien authors whose brilliant list includes the names of Edgeworth, Porter, and Moore, and who rendered the literature of this country, a few years ago, illustrious by their original genius, exquisite fancy, and admirable morality.

The accompanying Portrait has been copied (by permission) from a plate prefixed to an edition of the collected works of Joanna Baillie, Just Published by Mesers. Longman and Co, in a large and handsomely printed volume extending to \$50 pages, and ranging with the one volume editions of "The Doctor," the works of Sydney Smith, Sir James Mackintosh, &c. The engraving is from a painting by Sir William Newton. In this new edition are collected the dramatio and poetical works of Joanna Baillie, with many corrections and a few additions. They are arranged in three divisions: the fir

all her poetical compositions not dramatic, nor connected with the plays; in this division appears a poem entitled "Ahalya Base," recently printed for private circulation, besides some short poems never before published. The following passage, from one of these later poems, pos-

ruly pathetic interest:—
But in what order we shall leave this scene,
Where all our joys, affections, cares have been,
Ab! who can say? The young and strong may stand,
Gloss to the hidden confines of that land
From which no traveller returns again,
Whose sights and sounds in mystery remain:
But here full gladidy d the siged wai
An hourly summons to the unknown state.



THE LATE JOANNA BAILLIE.

PLATE PRESENTED TO CHARLES MACKAY, ESQ., LLD.



Presented to CHARLES MACKAY, ESq., LL.D., by a few of the Captains of the merican ships trading to the port of Liverpool, in remembrance of his generous and able exertions in procuring the use of fires and lights on board ships in the verpool Docks, 1851.

The presentation of this testimonial arose out of the publication by Dr. Mackay in the Morning Chronicle of an elaborate letter on behalf of the esamen frequenting the port of Liverpool, and advocating the use of fires and lights on board of their vessels—a privilege denied them by the Liverpool Dock trustees and Town Council.

irres and lights on board of their yessels—a privilege denied them by the Liverpool Dock trustees and Town Council.

The question was mooted originally by the American captains and merchants, and by the British captains engaged in the coasting trade. These gentlemen alleged that in London and in every other port in the world ships were allewed this privilege, but that in Liverpool, where it was denied without any sufficient reason, the seamen were driven by necessity out of their coild, damp, unwholesome, and dark ships, to public-houses, and far more disreputable places on shore, to procure the essential comforts of warmth and light, to the injury of their health, of their proceeds, of their character, of their efficiency, and of their whole moral, physical, and spiritual condition. The array of facts thus placed before the Dock committee proved their case completely, and showed that this absurd and peculiar regulation was mischieyous in a hundred other ways. It was also shown that the vexatious prohibition was continually evaded; that lights were used clandestinely; and that, in consequence, more vessels were burnt in leaving the Mersey than in any other port, or any other three ports, in heaving the Mersey than in any other port, or any other three ports, in the world. It was at the same time argued that the prohibition was a tax upon commerce, inasmuch as it compelled the owners and captains of ships to board their men on shore, at a much higher rate than they could have fed them in their ships if they had been allowed to cook on board, and if, in the dark nights, the sailors might have had even so little as a covered lantern to light them to their berths. The Dock committee were so struck with the facts and reasoning brought before them, that they presented a report to their constituency, the Town Council, in which they recommended that the privilege should be conceded.



This letter was considered to present the whole case so completely, that it was reprinted in the form of a pamphlet by the captains of the American packet-ships and other gentlemen interested, and largely circulated among the magistrates, the clergy, and the cast and trading community of the town. Its publication is considered to have greatly advanced the cause. The inhabitants of Liverpool were for the first time made aware of the full extent of the mischief and immorality caused by it among the sailors, and of the serious injury inflicted upon the character of the town and the commerce of the port; and so strong a public feeling was excited, that the friends of the

maritime population were encouraged to make new and stronger exer-tions to procure the repeal of the Act of Parliament by which the prohi-bition was instituted. The matter is still in abeyance, but it is under-stood that the authorities of Liverpool no longer oppose the privileges sought, and that, when the question comes before Parliament, for which the necessary preliminary notices have been given, the prohibition will be removed.

THE ADDERLEY CHAIR.

This handsome testimonial has just been presented to Mr. Adderley M.P., by the colonists of the eastern province of the Cape of Good Hope, a cknowledgement of his eminent public services. The presentation took place on Thursday week, the 20th uit, when a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Harrison Watson, H. Maynard, F. D. Deare, H. Quin, R. Silaine, and F. Joly, waited upon Mr. Adderley, at his residence, in Lowndee-street, Belgrave-square. Mr. Watson then addressed the hon. member, requesting his acceptance of the Chair in testimony of the high consideration in which the colonists hold his services volunteered in their behalf, and which successfully resulted in the entire abandonment of a plan framed by her Majesty's Government for couvering the Cape colony into a penal settlement.

Mr. Adderley, in reply, expressed his great gratification in accepting a testimonial presented from so numerous and respectable a body of inhabitants as the residents in the eastern districts of the important colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and his willingness at all times to be made useful in endeavouring to promote their welfare.

The Chair has been designed and carved by J. Hart, of Graham's Town. The back consists of two panels, elaborately executed in wood a lighter shade than the framework, each panel being enclosed in scrollwork of fanciful design. Between the upper and lower division, and the centre of the back of the Chair, a cluster of native weapons and implements is grouped—the assagai and the shield of the Kaffir, the bow and quiver of the wandering Bushman, the war-axe and the plume of the Bechuana. On one side are placed the arms of the British settler—The panel represents one of those scenes of wild nature, the truthfulness of which can only be identified by the adventurous traveller or huntsman:—

Away, away! from the dwellings of men, By the wild deer's haunt. by the huffelow stem;

Away, away! from the dwellings of men,
By the wild deer's haunt, by the buffalo's glen;
By talleys remote where the cribl plays,
Where the grun, the gazelle, and the hartbbeest graze,
And the kinds and eland unhunted recline
By the skitch of grey forests o'erlung with wild vine;
Where the elephant browses at peace in his wood,
And the river-horse gambols unscared in the flood,
And the mighty rhinecers was d'reiking his fill.
O'er the brown Karroo, where the bleating ery
Of the springbok's fawn sounds plaintively;
And the timerous gaugage's shrill whistling neigh
Is heard by the fountain at twilight grey;
Where the zebra wantonly tosses his mane,
With wild hoof scouring the desolate plain;
And the fisce-fooded ostrich over the waste
Speeds like a horseman who travels in haste;
Hieing away to the home of her rest,
Where she and her mate have scooped out their nest,
In the pathless depths of the parched Karroo.
eipal group in the immediate foreground consists of the

In the pathless depths of the parched Karroo.

The principal group in the immediate foreground consists of three of the lords of the forest, the elephant, the rhinoceros, and the buffalo; on the left a gnu comes galloping on, and in the distance are groups of girafies and ostriches, whilst above soars the carrion vulture.

The lower panel represents a South African scene, the counterpart of which may be found in many a sequestered spot in this part of the colony. A wagon, with its sturdy diver, goes joiting on, and is about descending the bank of some steep rivulet. On a ridge overlooking the drift down which the leading oxen of the span are descending is a Kaffir hut, and by it stands a son of Amakosa,

anti down which the leading oxen of the span are descending is a Kaffir hut, and by it stands a son of Amakosa,

Eyeing the farmers lowing herds afar.

In the middle distance is placed a frontier homestead, with its shady verandah and porch; and rising immediately behind it is a lofty and rugged krantz; and on all sides, stretching away in wild confusion, are mountains piled upon mountains.

This cushion is worked in silk, on black velyet; it consists of a group of wild flowers surrounded by a rich wreath of vine leaves and blushing grapes. The lower part of the chair below the cushion-is surrounded by an elegant frieze, the front is carved with a wheat-sheaf, and a featon of cobs of Indian corn. The aloe, ever a characteristic of South African scenery, is grouped on one side of the sheaf of corn, with a stem of the Kaffir millet; and on the other with Indian corn. Upon a medallion is the following inscription:—

This Chair, made of South African wood, the work of a colonist, was presented to Charles Bowyer Adderley, Esq., M.P., by the inhabitants of Graham's Town, Albany, and agloining districts of the eastern province of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in graitinde for his persevering efforts in opposing the Ministrial scene for making this colony a penal settlement, and for his generous defence of their just rights and privileges as British subjects in the House of Commons, on the 27th day of March, 1849.

We understand that the above Chair will be placed in the forthcoming Great Exhibition, as a specimen of colonial ingenuity.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

POLITICAL events but a short time since engrossed the attention of the Parisians; but balls, theatres, and gaiety have regained their sway. Ball dresses are not worm plainer; on the contrary, they are richly ornamented with ribbons, flowers, lace, puffs, and in great profusion. Fancy dress is also very gorgeous; for heavy silk stuffs, figured antique watered silk, and sometimes figured silk, with gold silk or silver, no longer suffice for the sumptuous taste of fashion; and to these have been added plain antique watered silks embroidered by hand, and point of



SORTIE DE BAL DRESS



CHAIR PRESENTED TO C. B. ADDERLET, ESC., M.F., BY THE COLONISTS OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CHAIR FRESENTED TO C. B. ADDERLET, ESQ., M.F., BY THE COLONISTS OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

silk braidings: for example, a white antique watered silk dress is ears on each side, or they can be concealed behind the twist of the hair worse, the leaves of which join in other smaller wreaths coming from the top; and nothing can be handsomer and fisher than these beautiful comb, which sustains the routest of hair. Puffed bendesur, are still now from the sustains the routest of hair. Puffed bendesur, are still comb, which sustains the routest of hair. Puffed bendesur, are still now from the sustains the routest of hair. Puffed bendesur, are still now from the sustains the routest of hair. Puffed bendesur, are still now for fashionable, this origine suiting a greater number of persons, and more requiring so young a face as the two preceding modes.

Dresses of heavy stuffs are rare in private drawingrooms, and much more frequently seen at subscription balls, at the Opera, or Jardin d'Hiver. Antique watered silk, fluered pompadour, drugget, and lampus, attract by their wreaths of flowers; light net dresses, or mousselin, are rare.

Net dresses with two skirts are worn over a taffeta petiticoat; the under and upper skirts decked with small flowers, each trimmed with a dark ribbon. Wide as also is worn in profusion; and the front of the body is always covered with two or three flources of English lace (application), or Alencon point; and these two kinds of lace are generally used for heavy silk stuffs.

We have little to say about walking dresses. The choicest stuffs for morning dresses are damask satinated Pekin taffeta, drugget, all in dark shades.

BALL-DRESS.

The half-dress is, we think, more graceful than the full ball dress. Low dresses, open in front, and heart-shaped, are charming, with their wreaths of ribbon and lace. We should mention that dresses made low and square have given way to the preceding.

Velvet necklaces and bracelets are much in vogue; the shades preferred are coral red, garnet china rose, and, above all, black velvet, which sets off the whiteness of the skin. These bracelets and necklaces are fastened by a brooch or pin of brilliants or marcasite.

Young ladies have much adopted the Valois or Marie Stuart taste of dressing their hair, as follows:—The front hair is parted from the forehead, and is then raised and sustained by means of a comb made on purpose; the ends of this hair often fall in a curl or ringlet behind the



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Ribbon Head-dress, disposed in knots, with long ends falling on the shoulders.

Sortie de Bal.—White cachmere worked in front and down the sleeves; shade upon shade.

Dress of White Antique Watered Silk, ornamented with two flounces



of English lace (application), each having at the top a gather of ribbon,

I two centimeters wide.

Head-dress.—Pufing bandcaux, with two bunches of grapes and brown purcessed velocity vine-leaves; body heart-shaped, with Malines lace, two bws forming a berthe; between which is a row of teeth cut with a much. Three rows of similar lace are worn in the middle of the body, the bouquet somewhat like that of the head-dress; and the sleeves are mamented like the body. Capote falling and very low-shaped, so as to make it necessary to lower to route as of the first. Statin or Yelest Manuelets of route falls.

failing and very two seasons are of mirror and market support of the mantelet. We are with a quilling round the whole of the mantelet. We are expecting some charming novelty to rid us of the everlasting which for seven or eight years appears in all our pictures of eith but trifling alterations.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

fig. BENNETT A SCOTCH BISHOP.—It is rumoured, that, as, soon as Rev. W., J. E. Bennet has completed his arrangements for resigning the imbency of St. Paul and St. Barnalas, Pimileo, he will be elected Bishop of united discoses of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dumblane, in the Episcoper or the Scotland. The Right Rev. Dr. Torry, who had held the Bishopric on the Bishop of the structure of the last forty-three years, intends resigning active duty in the Church, the whole of the presbyters (with whom in Scotland the election of Bishop i) are said to be in favour of Mr. Bennett.

The parishioners of Little Hereford, near Tenbury, are about to ea stained glass window in their primitive little church, in memory of the Mr. J. Balley, M.P., who had a seat in the parish, and was a large contrire to the local charties.

The parishioners of Chesterfield propose to found an exhibition in section with the Chesterfield Grammar-school, as a token of their affection cratitude for their late vicar, the Rev. Thomas Hill.

Bishop of Durham has given £50 (a second donation) towards restoration of Rothbury Church.

read, Essex. Rev. J. Dallas, to Laxheld, Suffolk. Ven. Archdeacon Hod-St. Mary's, Lichheld. Rev. Edward Harland, to Colwich, Staffordshire. Pughe, to Bangor Cathedral.

ANGKIES—HIDGAR Rectory, Cornwall, diocese Exeter; value with residence; patron, the Right Hon. Lady Bassett; Rev. G. Trewecke, dd. St. Minver Rectory, Cornwall, diocese Exeter; value £374, with residence; patron, Str E. M. Elton, Bart; Rev. W. ker, deceased.

THONDIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received nials of esteem and affection:—The Kev. D. Royce, vicar of Nether Swall, rate of Cooley, Gloucestershire, from the pupils of the Cowley Diocesan; the Rev. Joseph Bradshaw, late curate of Colocy, Gloucestershire, from the pupils of the Cowley Diocesan; the Rev. Joseph Bradshaw, late curate of Colocy, Gloucestershire, from the pupils of the Cowley Diocesan (on the Rev. Walter Griffiths, late curate of Aberpergwin, from gregation, on his departure; the Rev. Evan Pughe, on his leaving Llam-Montgomeryality, from the welltier parishioners, and also a second from fixing classes of the parish, by penny subscriptions; the Rev. U. S. from a few Protestant Friends of the city of Chester; the Rev. Joseph

ARCHRISHOP of CANTERBURY repiled, on the 18th ult., to an address 740 persons at Path, including 29 clergymen, presented by Lord Ashley, concars in their opinion, that so unwarrantable a measure as the Papal don would not have been attempted except under a persuasion that the was more ready to receive the advance of Rome than the event has. He laments that any ground for the expectation has been furnished, at any doctrines should have been presched in our Clurch approximating

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The betting this afternoon was flat, and with no material effect on

tue market, vaintope s	ind Knesus alone snowing any	change.
	LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.	
5 to 1 agst Panone (t)	6 to 1 nest Little George (t)	7 to 1 agat Doubt (t)
13 to 2 Unity		7 to 1 Reversion
	LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.	
8 to 1 aget Sir John (t)	9 to 1 aget Rattrap	10 to 1 agst Maria Day
8 to 1 Vainhope	10 to 1 Abd-el-Kader	30 to 1 - Hescue (t)
	CHESTER CUP.	
12 to 1 aget Rhesus	30 to I agst Knight of Avenel	50 to l agst Nancy (t)
25 to 1 Lady Evelyn	35 to 1 Senman (t)	60 to 1 Sir Richard (t)
28 to 1 Wallflower (t)	50 to 1 - Strap (t)	60 to 1 Bechunter.
	TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKE	18.
	5 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph colt	
	DADLA	

| CHESTER CTP. | CHESTER CTP. | 50 to 1 agst Beshunds | 50 to 1 — WARRY (t) | 50 to 1 agst Beshunds | 50 to 1 — WARRY (t) | 50 to 1 agst Beshunds | 50 to 1 — WARRY (t) | 50 to 1 agst Beshunds | 50 t 6 to 1 on the field 25 to 1 aget Marlboro' Buck 20 to 1 aget Constellation 33 to 1 — Bonnie Dundee 40 to 1 aget Ariosto (t)

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.—Wednesday.

The Champion Free Handicap Hurder Race of 5 sove each, with 50 added,
Mr. Tresham's Cogia (Archer), 1. Mr. Gain's he c Seignor of Holdernesse
[asker). 2.

Party 12. The Mannicay of 15 sovs each, with 100 added,—Mr. Hesseltine's Swive of Crp. Hannicay of 15 sovs each, with 100 added,—Mr. Hesseltine's Inity (Dodd), 1. Mr. Palmer's Donbt (Manicw), 2. Grawon Narroyal, Swepriber, Chase of 90 sovs each, with 100 added,—Mr. Sblorne's Abd-el-Kadar (Abbot), 1. Mr. C. Higgin's Maria Day (Frisby), 2. O'PTIONAL SELTING STARES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added,—Mr. Hesseltine's Mistake (Longstaff), 1. Mr. Rider's Clara, 2.

number of additional papers have just been issued relative to ensus of the population to be taken by the 31st of next month. These rs include returns relating to public worship, to education, and to literary scientific societies.

icties.

hundred persons, consisting chiefly of foreigners, on
t, assembled at a "banquet," given at the Highbury Barn
rate the anniversary of the French revolution of 1848. In the
ming various reports were read describing the state of democracy
of the Contipent. Several speculae were also delivered, and
in addressed the audience was M. Louis Blanc, who was reappliause. The room was decorated with several flags bearing
appliause.

riptions.

the House of Commons, of the net income and expen-

openses of the naval department in the year (for 1850-51) was £5,908,352, and there-for 1851 52 is £171,321. Tuesday evening, as the railway of Holybood and and

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE MARKETS.

Wheat, 37s 2d; barley, 22s 10d; oats, 15s 11d; rye, 23s 8d;

Wheat, 37s 9d; barley, 22s 9d; oats, 16s 5d; rye, 23s 8d; is; cats, is; rye, is; beans, is; peas, is. is in fair request, at lidd to is per ib for new import. All

fair request, its 11pc to the porchase, perchase, sen transacted in most kinds of raw sugar, at stationary welly, yet we cannot call them cheaper. Refued goods con numps.

nery native Ceylon have changed hands at 46a 6d to 47a nery

wly. to middling white Bengal having sold at 8s to 10s

cwt. t Hartley, 14s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 14s 6d; Eden Main, 14s 6d; Hilton, arr's, 16s per ton. adow Hay, £2 10s to £3 17s 6d; clover ditto, £3 to £4; and straw,

is slow in sale, at 2s 8d to 4s 6d for low to fine. East India is held Leewards, is 8d to is 9d. Brandy and corn spirits are in limited and fully last week's quotations; but low parcels are dull in

hl. denhall.—These markets have been in a very depressed state during the d the general quotations are somewhat easier.

32 24 mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; yeal; 3s 2d to 4s; and pork, 2s 6d to areass.

E. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

PRIDAT, Feb. 21.

on Guardis: Capit W W Allon to be Major, vice Scott; Lieut B Tomlin Conditions: Capit W W Allon to be Major, vice Scott; Lieut B Tomlin Conditions: Capital Cap

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INAUGURATION OF THE MADRID AND ARANJUEZ

RAILWAY,

HIS grand ceremony of the inauguration of the new line of Reilway om Madrid to Aranjuez took place on Sunday, the 8th ult. The line mmenced at the end of the promenade Las Delicias, which is a connuation of the Prado, upon the right bank of the Manganares, a river torrent in the winter, and a ravine almost dry in the summer. The virons of Madrid are dreary and parched, so that in the fifteen leagues hich divide Aranjuez from the capital there are only two villages and he hamlet. In approaching Aranjuez, the Railway crosses the river rama, which empties itself into the Tagus. Aranjuez is a town conining 12,000 inhabitants during the two months' residence here of the panish Court; during the remainder of the year it is comparatively a sert.

taining 12,000 minabitants during the two months' residence here of the Spanish Court; during the remainder of the year it is comparatively a desert.

Early in the morning of inaugurating the Railway, the Madrid terminus was besieged by immense crowds of persons, who came from all parts of the city and its environs to assist at the spectacle. An altar was prepared for the benediction of the locomotive engines by the Cardical Archbishop of Toledo. Towards noon the trumpets and band of the garrison, and a salvo of artillery, announced the arrival of the Queen Isabel II, accompanied by the King Consort, the Queen Mother, and the rest of the Royal family. Her Majesty was received at the terminus by the director, Senor Salamanca, the sub-directors, the civil engineers, deputations from the Senate and Congress, several dignitaries of the Church, including the Archbishop of Toledo, the civil and military authorities of Madrid, several foreign ministers, and a brilliant gathering of the rank, fashion, and beauty of Madrid. After the ceremony of the benediction of the locomotives had been performed by the Archbishop, the Queen, followed by this splendid crowd, set out for Aranjuez in magnificent carriages. The principal ones are called the Isabel, Madrilena, Cristina, Francisco de Asiz, and Anonima. The Royal carriage is a marvel of luxury and elegant decoration, in which arabeage predominates. The journey to Aranjuez was accomplished in one hour and a quarter; and enhusiasm cimilar to that expressed on the departure of the train from Madrid welcomed its arrival at Aranjuez. In one of the carriages was the chorus of the Madrid Opera. A magnificent dejedner was prepared at Aranjuez for the illustrious passengers; after partaking of which they returned to Madrid. At high the line was illuminated by several thousand torches, carried by the troops of the garrison, stationed ten paces from each other; and in the evening there was an illumination in Madrid.

macric. Her Majesty has since conferred the title of Count upon M. Sala-nca, the Director of the Railway.

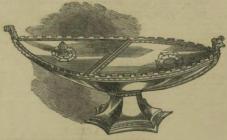
OPENING OF THE MADRID AND ARANJUEZ RAILWAY.

RELIC FOUND IN WHITTLESEA MERE.

RELIC FOUND IN WHITTLESEA MERE.

A VARIETY of interesting relice have lately been found in Whittlesea Mere, in Cambridgeshire; and among them the remarkable object here engraved. It is of silver, of a boat-like shape, resting on an elegant hexagonal base. All the ornaments (which are of silver git) are most elaborately and delicately made out, and the whole is in beautiful preservation. It is furnished with one lid. It was found in the draining of the Mere, and is the property of William Wells, Esq., of Holme Woodnues, the Lord of the Manor, at whose expense this great undertaking of the draining is chiefly being executed. This vessel has been containing incense. Its length is eleven inches.

Among other objects found in the Mere, are a silver censer, of beautiful workmanship, and well preserved; a silver chandelier, having on it a representation of Peterborough Cathedral; also some. Roman ware, curious seals, old swords and iron ornaments, and crockery, of all descriptions. The draining off of the water is now finished; but large dykes are being cut, and articles are constantly being turned up, many of them valuable.



SILVER RELIC FOUND IN WHITTLESEA MERE

The Correspondent who has favoured us with this information suggests that the rams' heads at either end of the above vessel may have reference to Ramsey, to whose Abbey this article may have belonged?

THE RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL CENSUS.

THE RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL CENSUS.
THE Cleases, to be taken on the 31st inst., promises to be a very complete account of our vast population. It will comprise all the usual information of the number, sex, and age of all the people on that day; of their occupations and pursuits; where born (if farmers, the number of acres they occupy, and the number of labourers they employ); it will record the cases of the blind, and of the deaf and dumb; moreover, it will furnish us, according to five additional forms just issued by the Registrar-General, with information of the number of places for public religious worship and education in Great Britain. Of all churches and chaptles of the Establishment, it will inform us where they are situated, when and under what circumstances consecrated or licensed, hower by whome rected, and how the cost of rection was defrayed; how they are endowed; the

STATISTICS OF BANKRUPTCY.—In Lord Brougham's bill for the stension of county courts jurisdiction some interesting information is given as the number of bankruptcies from the year 1843.—In the year ending the 11th November, 1843, there were 658 bankrupts in London and 712 in the country, naking 1370; in 1844, 596 in London and 511 in the country, making 1107; in 1846 there were 524 in 1846, 511 in London and 529 in the country, making 1483; in 1847 there were 624 in ondon and 327 in the country, making 1483, in 1848, 630 in London and 1080 in the country, making 1716, in 1848, 643 in London and 1080 it in country, making 1074, in 1849, 613 in London and 1080 it in country, making 1746, 444 making in the seven years 10,100 bankrupts, misting of 4858 in London and 5242 in the country—being an average of 634 in bear ending the 11th November last three, were 412 in London and 425 in the country, making 387, or a failing off in the year, as compared with the average average of ever years, of 282 in London and 324 in the country, or 606 a year.